STEPHENS'
MALT
VINEGAR.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,911—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M. L. ARABIA	7909	T. Leigh	11th July
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	18th "
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Weber	25th "
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	1st Aug
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	8th "
* ORIENTAL	5924	F. N. Tillard	15th "
M. L. MASSILIA	8011	G. W. Cookman	22nd "
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	29th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langhorne	5th Sept.
* ORIENTAL	5924	F. N. Tillard	12th "
M. L. ARABIA	7909	T. Leigh	19th "
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	26th "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 20th June, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	30th July 1903.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Flandin	10th Sept. 1903.
DUMBEA	5,807	Le Coispellier	8th Oct. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Le Coispellier, to sail on or about the 24th July, 1903.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivelich	4,119	1st Oct., 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	G. Gilhuber	2,771	18th July 1903
* † VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,351	25th July 1903
* † TRIESTE	E. Meccoz	5,005	19th Aug. 1903
† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rasserath	4,409	29th Sept. 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,400	23rd July 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to,

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 28, Church Gate Street. Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Ports, and other useful information. Price 6 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Bookstalls.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 10th July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KANGRA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 14th July, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 9th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S.S. "PALITANA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 14th July.

S.S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 28th July.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.

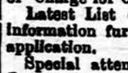
S.S. "SCINDIA," 2,750 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 11th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 7th July, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full Information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,589	O. Canepa	15th July, 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Aug. 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,659	O. Canepa	15th Sept. 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 185
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 840; 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July 1903.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Magansini	17th Aug. 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.

Esplanade Road, No. 27.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS. BOMBAY.

(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO	to	England and the Continent.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO	to	America and Australia.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO	to	Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office), LIVERPOOL, MARSEILLES, PORT SAID CAPE TOWN, DURBAN, S. A. and JOHANNESBURG S. A.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SILVER CHRISTENING PRESENTS.

NEW AND ARTISTIC DESIGNS.

		Rs.	a.
SILVER MUG IN CASE,			
800	Engraved and Gilt inside	21	0
801	Engine turned and engraved.	13	0
802	Engraved	14	0
SILVER CUP, SAUCER AND SPOON IN CASE,			
813	Chased and frosted, gilt inside	50	0
1218	Chased and oxydised, gilt inside	27	8
1278	Chased and oxydised gilt, inside	36	0
SILVER KNIFE, FORK AND SPOON IN CASE,			
1157	Fluted and polished	13	8
1159	Chased and polished	15	0
1165	Chased and polished	22	0
SILVER MUG, NAPKIN RING, KNIFE, FORK AND SPOON IN CASE,			
1182	Chased and oxydised	45	0
1178	Frosted and gilt, with Cup, Saucer and Spoon	70	0
1179	Engraved and polished, with Cup, Saucer and Spoon.	62	8
SILVER, EGG-CUP AND SPOON IN CASE,			
816	Chased and pierced	21	4
818	Engraved	14	0
1274	Oxydised floral design, with Napkin Ring.	12	0
SILVER RATTLE WITH RING,			
772	Chased and polished, with Ivory Ring	5	0
784	Gilt Bell Shape, with "Baby" Cipher and Ivory Ring.	10	0
795	Gilt Ball, with Mother-o Pearl Ring and Gilt Neck Chain.	22	0

ALSO A VARIETY OF OTHER PATTERNS.

TERMS : CASH OR V. P. P.

WEST END WATCH CO.,

11, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, Opposite the Bombay Post Office.

THE TWO BEST INDIAN CIGARS IN ASIA ARE BOUQUETS AND LIGHT OF ASIA CIGARS.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" RAILWAY GUIDE.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price : Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

"CROWN" ORGANS.

A NEW SUPPLY JUST TO HAND.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS have stood the test of time and hard use during the last thirty years.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are in the fullest sense Instruments of the highest order.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are sold on terms which are easy, and each style is sold with the absolute guarantee that it is the best that can be made for the Price asked.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are guaranteed for 10 years, a written guarantee being given with each Instrument sold.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS have original and unique designs of hand-rubbed cases which gives them an elegant finish.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS have a sweet, deep, mellow tone so much desired by true musicians.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are proof against rats. They are really triple mouse-proof as the bottom of case is closed.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS have valves so made as to prevent squeaking.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are built of the best material throughout and guaranteed that there is no 'Shoddy" used, like blotting paper and cloth, instead of felts and leather.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are built to stand the test of time and hard use. They will last a long life-time.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are made to wear and to give satisfaction in every instance.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are offered at Rs. 225, Rs. 280, and Rs. 360. Catalogue of details of each style will be forwarded on application to

THE SOLE AGENTS:

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

ARIEL CYCLES.

Rs. 200 CASH OR HIRE SYSTEM.
ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET ON APPLICATION.
CYCLE CAPES FOR THE MONSOON,
FOOTBALLS, CRICKET BALLS, WATER BOTTLES,
AND
RUBBER GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTION.
INSPECTION INVITED.

THE CORONATION CYCLE
AND
RUBBER GOODS DEPOT,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR ARIEL CYCLES.

ATLAS PRESERVATIVE A

DESTROYS WHITE ANTS, PRESERVES WOOD, ERADICATES WEEDS AND IS A STRONG DISINFECTANT.

ATLAS PRESERVATIVE E

LAWSON'S "ARROW" BOILER FLUID, PREVENTS SCALE AND COROSSION IN BOILERS.

BRASS SAIL EYELETS AND GROMETS WITH RINGS
PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES.

W. CROWDER AND CO., LD.,
3, APOLLO STREET.

HUXLEY'S "MUSAFFI" SALVE,

ANNIHILATES PAIN IN FIVE MINUTES,

CURES Pain of all kinds in the Limbs and Soulders; Cracks, Fissures, Indolent Sores, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Stiff Joints.

RELIEVES Headaches, Stomachaches, Migraines, Cold on the Chest, Mosquito and Insect Bites and all painful symptoms.

SOLD IN TINS,

Which can be sent by Post, 12 annas, Plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

BOMBAY AGENTS:—

ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA,
ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.
UP-COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED.

WEDDING CAKES, Artistically Decorated and Almond Iced, made to any size, at Re. 1-8 per lb.

WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS, Each Ornament complete with Bouquet, from Rs. 5 to 25 each. (A large selection to choose from.)

WEDDING CAKE STANDS : Designs submitted and made to order.

WEDDING CRACKERS, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-8 per box.

WEDDING FAVORS, (with Satin Ribbon and Flowers).

WEDDING FLAGS, White Silk, As. 12 and Re. 1 each.

WEDDING CAKE WREATHS, a beautiful assortment.

WEDDING CAKE BOXES, in four sizes, from Re. 1 per dozen.

CONFETTI, Etc. Etc. Etc.

AT

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "BOMBAY MARU" from SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in F. Shed PRINCE'S DOCK. All claims for short delivery, damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 7th July, 1903.

FOR SALE.

S.S. "PREMIER."

WANTED a good OFFER for S.S. "PREMIER," lying at Mazagon. Apply to
MESSRS. SHEPHERD & Co.

NOTICE.

WE hereby give Notice that we have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for BOMBAY for Messrs. RAAB and COMPANY, Weissenburg, Manufacturers of Real and Imitation Gold Thread, Laces, &c.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
S. M. MOSES, Director.

Bombay, July 3rd, 1903.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPPLY of 130,000 BROAD GAUGE SLEEPERS of DEODAR SAL, PINGADO, or JARRAH, delivered at Karachi or at any Station on the North-Western Railway. Specifications will be supplied on application to the office of the Undersigned at Lahore, where Tenders will be opened at noon on 16th August, 1903.

Tenders may be for the whole or for any portion of the total number required.

By Order,
F. R. BAGLEY,
Engineer-in-Chief, N. W. Railway.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OPENED.
PAY and PENSIONS COLLECTED.
DRAFTS and CABLE TRANSFERS ISSUED.
SHARES BOUGHT and SOLD, DIVIDENDS REALISED.
INSURANCES EFFECTED, PREMIUMS PAID.
AGENCY BUSINESS UNDERTAKEN.

Rules of Business on Application.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of HUSNY BEY, Acting Turkish Consul-General, at Bombay, late of Turkey Mahomedan, a widower, temporarily residing at Bombay, deceased.

JOHN JOSEPH DESILVA, of Bombay, Portuguese, a Clerk in the Ottoman Consulate-General at Bombay, residing at Parbhadevi Road, Dadur, in the Island of Bombay, the duly constituted Attorney of Abdul Hak Husein and Emine Hamide.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness EDWARD TOWNSHEND CANDY, Esquire, C.S.I., Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Third Day of July in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Three, and in the Third Year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay

A. M. KAJIJI,
Messrs. MAGANLAL, JEHANGIR and GULABBHAI,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

The 3rd day of July, 1903.

PREPARED MEAL for DOGS.

EVERY DOG OWNER
Should use DR. SPOONER HART'S
PREPARED DOG MEAL FOR DOGS,
Sold at Rs. 1. per 10 lb. Bag.
BISCUITS FOR DOGS.
DR. SPOONER HART'S BISCUITS,
An appetising staple diet for
SPORTING AND OTHER DOGS.
R. S. HART BROTHERS,
CALCUTTA.

Of Course you require the BEST Cup of Tea possible.
THEREFORE YOU SHOULD DRINK ONLY
BRITANNIA BRAND TEAS
(KANGRA VALLEY)
which are undoubtedly the BEST and CHEAPEST
And are specially selected from the CHOICEST GROWTHS OBTAINABLE,
TEA AND COFFEE MART,
80, 82, 84, HORNBY ROAD,
FORT, BOMBAY.

GUARANTEED
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES,
ELEPHANT BRAND,
Superior to any Imported in India.
CHALLENGE COMPETITION.
COUPE & Co.'s STEEL WHEELS
Suitable for 2 and 4 wheeled Carriages.
APPLY
GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,
67, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
BHENDI BAZAR, BOMBAY.
BEST QUALITY. STRONG. DURABLE
Good shape. Good finish.
HARNESS DEPARTMENT
under EUROPEAN CUTTER.
CATALOGUES OF PRICES FREE ON APPLICATION.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,
MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.
"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.
Specialists in Monumental Work for India.
ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

PIANOS TUNED at Popular Prices by competent European Tuners. Pianos renovated to a condition as good as new. First class workmanship guaranteed. Pianos inspected and estimate of cost of Repairs submitted free of charge.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THOMSON and TAYLORS Aerated waters Tower above all others for Life, Purgency and Crispness, Soda As. 8. Sweets As. 12 per doz: Free delivery. 35 Esplanade Road.

WANTED, by a Firm of London Merchants desirous of opening up INDENT BUSINESS in Bombay Presidency, Direct Correspondence with an European or Native Firm of Good Repute and Sound Standing. Reply "No. 7403," Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

DELHI DURBAR ALBUM are now READY FOR SALE, at RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, Each Album contains 100 best selected Photos of most interesting subjects. Inspection respectfully invited at SOHRAB MAHAL, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill.

LADY'S QUADRANT BICYCLE, in good working order but rather rusted. Rs. 100 or nearest Offer. Owner going Home. Apply "No. 721 J." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world."

TRANSLATED FRENCH NOVELS (Some Illustrated.) Catalogue free on receipt of 2½d. (Letter Postage).—A. DE SAILLE, 27, Passage de l'Opera, Paris.

CAMPHOR COUGH BALSAM.—As a Preventive and Curative Agent in all cases of Cough, Cold, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Catarrh and Throat or Chest affections, As. 12 only.—FERNANDES & Co., Family Chemists, &c., 31, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

CURETINE COMPOUND (Lawson's) cures where Copaiba and Sandal Oil fails. One Bottle Annas 12. Apply HOMI BROS., Opticians, New Building, No. 2, 1st Floor, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

JUST UNPACKED.—English single HARNESS, STATE CARRIAGE LAMPS, and ARTIFICIAL LEATHER for Carriage and Furniture Cushions.—E. S. MALLA & Co., Bhendy Bazar, Bombay.

INCANDESCENT BURNERS, durable Mantles, Glass and Mica Chimneys and Globes. Best articles at cheap rates.—J. S. POCHEE & SON, Sitaram Building, near Crawford Market.

URGENT.—THE DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co. and THE POPULAR DYE WORKS, No. 3, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay. Chemical Cleaning and Dyeing by Expert Workmen.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.—Every kind of household requisites. Suitable to every one. Only the best quality of goods.—MORENAS & Co., Meadow St., Bombay.

THIS IS NOT A THEORY but a fact, no dream but a stern reality, that MUNK'S ASTHMA BALSAM gives relief in five minutes and permanent cure by using it as directed. Rs. 2.—MADON SONS & Co., Bombay.

SPLENDID SELECTION of CARRIAGE TIMEPIECES and CLOCKS, with and without Alarm from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100; quarter chiming Rs. 125.—CURSETJI CAWASJEE G. I. F. Rly. Watchmaker, 55, Esplanade Rd.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRO COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

CELLULOID MUDGUARDS could be attached and detached in 2 minutes to any Cycle without disturbing the adjustment from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay and Poona.

BEST INDIAN and CHINA SILK EMBROIDERY in Screens, Cushion, Bed and Table Covers, etc., just received.—P. MEHTA & Co., Meadows Street, Fort.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

BEST, Fresh, Clean and Crushed or Whole GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN and specially prepared HORSE FOOD and all kinds of GRAIN for Horses can be had from GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba. Rates Greatly Decreased.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy, as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee Rs. 2 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to number available. Reference charge one rupee

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-3-3 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-9-3 per case, at Bandora.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

W. M. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 Pages of the "Full Mail Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per bottle Re. 1 and Rs. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

WARMS the Heart, brightens the thought, stimulates the system, aids digestion, and makes one feel as he takes SQUIBB'S BRAN UP CORDIAL that life is worth living. Rs. 24—MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner for various other great Poets by W. R. H. PRICE. Re 1, Postage annas 4. To be had at this Office.

KEMP'S SAVOURY EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.
A perfect palatable Cream. Agreeable to the taste. Re. 1 and 1-12 per bottle. Please quote No. 40 when ordering.—KEMP & Co., Ld., Bombay.

INSURANCES.

PELICAN AND BRITISH EMPIRE LIFE OFFICE.

BY the Amalgamation of the above Companies this becomes the oldest Insurance Company in the world, established on the Joint Stock Principle, confining itself solely to Life Insurance, and it offers in addition to other Advantages the following:—

LOW RATES.
HIGH BONUS RECORDS.
STRONG RESERVES.
LIBERAL CONDITIONS.

Funds in hand exceed..... £4 500 000
Annual Income exceeds..... £500,000

The Formalities in connection with the Amalgamation of the British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company and the Pelican Life Office having been completed the combined Company will transact Business as from the 7TH INSTANT under the name of "The Pelican and British Empire Life Office."

LOCAL AGENTS:
Messrs. LATHAM & Co.,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Head Office—14, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund.....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 5,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., A. M. TOWNSEND. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	KOBE,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SAN FRANCISCO,
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1, half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £450,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Re. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 15,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 3 Months	4
„ 6 Months	4½ „
„ 12 Months	5 „
„ 2 Years	5½ „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.
LONDON BRANCH:
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 2nd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Head Office.

FOR THE HOT WEATHER

SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE CIDER.
APPLE BRAND
SHIPPED BY
ROBERT PORTER & Co.,
Rs. 8-0-0 PER DOZEN QUARTS.
„ 5-0-0 „ „ PINTS.

THE GENERAL AGENCY,
BRUCE LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM. The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA, Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4.
F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND
WHISKY.
A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,
WELL WORTH A TRIAL.
Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

DO NOT DELAY.
PROCRASTINATION IS THE THIEF OF TIME.
WE WILL GIVE
Rs. 2,000
FIRST PRIZE.

Free Tickets will be issued up to 15th AUGUST, and the DRAWING will be held on the 22nd AUGUST, 1903, on the "Art Union Principle," in the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public, who are cordially invited to witness the *bona fide* drawing.

Prize Tickets will be presented free of cost to the Purchasers of a
SET OF SOVEREIGN STUDS,
Rs. 1-8,
OR A
STERLING CHAIN,
Rs. 1-8,
OR A
LADY'S NECK CHAIN,
Rs. 2,
OR AN
ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE,
Elegant and correct-time keeper.
(WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 3-8
ENGLISH SQUARE TIME-PIECE.
None equal to these in the Market,
(WITH TEN YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 4-8.
WELL WORTH THE MONEY.
LADY'S OR GENT'S SILVER WATCH,
Rs. 7-8.
(WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
UP-TO-DATE

These WATCHES and TIME-PIECES are up-to-date in London and America, not for their Cheapness but for thier Durability and Reliable Timekeeping.

PRIZES.

		Rs.
1 Prize	Cash	2,000
1 Do.	„	500
1 Do.	„	250
1 Do.	„	200
1 Do.	„	100
2 Prizes	„ Rs. 75 each	150
3 Do.	„ „ 50 „	300
10 Do.	„ „ 20 „	200
100 Do.	„ „ 4 „	400
100 Do.	„ „ 3 „	300
300 Do.	„ „ 3 „	900
523 Prizes	Total	5,000

N.B.—Out-station Orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. System
And NOT against Money Order.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS
178, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
7, HORNBY ROAD.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
OR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.
BY
CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.
Subordinate Judge, Dholka; First Class Magistrate Ahmedabad.

THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the unchartered High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N.-W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Hayes's Reports, Hyde's Reports, Marshalls Reports, Corrynton's Reports, Agra H. C. Reports, Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Joy Govind Shome's Reports, Bourke's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases from 1898 to 1862 decided by the SUDDER FOUZ DAREE ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 300 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 180 volumes only. It contains a complete index of all cases followed, overruled or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.

PRICE Rs. 17, By Post As. 6 extra.
Apply "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October),
Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Moolan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for items remitted 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months 5 „ „
6 Months 4½ „ „

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 19th May, 1903.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... ...£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if on under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere,
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£20,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Fransisco, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at one per cent. per annum on balances above Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Period at rates to be ascertained on Application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Papers Gold, Silver, etc.

E. REY,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up).....Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).Rs. 14,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Almere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 9,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARIS BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line. Fourth, and onward Two Annas. Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

WANTED POSITION

BY a First Class ENGINEER, 36 years old Experience as a Machanic of 7 years, Chief Engineer to Press, Ginning, Flour, and Cotton Mills for 8 years, charge of Ice Factories for 8 years. Have operated Ether and Ammonia Ice Machines. Thoroughly familiar with Mill Corless Engines, and Expert in the Ammonia Absorption Machine. Apply to "No 713 J," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

BAILEY'S PATENT LATRINES.

THE only reliable Sanitary Latrine, highly recommended by the Medical Authorities, approved and adopted by Government as per Circular Letter dated 23rd November, 1900.

Other Patents are insanitary and now out of date.

Apply for Catalogue.
EMPIRE ENGINEERING Co., LD., Cawnpore.

TO BE LET

A Large Airy OFFICE ROOM, on the First Floor in ROGAY BUILDING, Apollo Street. For Rent apply to
W. CROWDER & Co., LD.

FOR SALE

A SET of TWO ICE MACHINES, Ether System, Wests Patent complete with all accessories and Ice Cells, together with a Turbine from Harris & Co., Daublin, working up to 80 H. P.

The Machines are adapted to work with either Water or Steam Power. Examination of the Machines is invited.

For further particulars apply to
THE SECRETARY,
Hindu Ice & General Mills Co., Ld., Delhi.

STEEL ANGLES, TEES, AND PLATES.

Rolled Steel Beams.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron Sheets.
Wrought Iron Tubes, &c.

LARGE STOCKS ready for Immediate Delivery.
GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
Green Street, Bombay.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Consignments.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Waiers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem (including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

NEW STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 2-4d. to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

To subscribers the cost will be Rs. 1-8 per copy To non-subscribers Rs. 2.

KEATING'S POWDER
IS HARMLESS to Animal Life.
KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.
KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES,
The genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is perfectly safe and mild, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.

Proprietor: THOMAS KEATING, London.

SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902.
MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.
(2ND EDITION.)

Being a Complete List of Officers and Men of the Army and Navy mentioned in Despatches (with details of act for which mentioned, where such has been gazetted); together with a List of those awarded the Victoria Cross (with details), Conspicuous Service Cross, Distinguished Service Order, and Distinguished Conduct Medals; and of Nursing Sisters who have been awarded the Royal Red Cross.

Also List of all Honours and Special Promotions in the Army and Navy gazetted up to November, 1902.

PRICE ONE SHILLING,
By Post 1-2.

THE ARMY & NAVY GAZETTE,
3, YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN,
LONDON, W. C.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAR
Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

Digitized by the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the MAHOMEDANS will be held on THUR DAY, the 9th inst., at 4 P. M., at the Anjuman Hall, Bomby Road, opposite the Victoria Terminus, to consider what steps should be taken to receive the Delegates to the Anglo-Oriental Mahomedan Educational Conference, which will hold its sittings at Bombay in December next, and to appoint Committee to execute the different functions relating thereto. All Mahomedans are cordially invited.

KAZI KABIRUDIN,
OUMRUDIN AMIRUDIN,
Hon. Secretaries.
Anjuman-i-Islam.

ITALIAN
SHIRTS AND COLLARS
NOW ON SHOW.
BANKER & Co.
HIGH CLASS GENTS' TAILORS AND
LADIES' DRESS MAKERS.
38, ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
OPPOSITE GOCULDAS HOSPITAL,
BOMBAY.

FUTURE FROM HANDWRITING!

YOUR character, marriage partner described, business, love, health, changes and chief events accurately told. Send a specimen of your writing, signed with usual signature, and enclose twenty half-anna postage stamps and a stamped addressed envelope to

"GRAPHOLOGISTS,
Mandvi Post, Bombay."

NOTE.—Don't send it if you dislike plain speaking.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 29, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 11th Instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved F.P. household furniture, glass and crockery ware, first rate pictures and photograph, rich table cream cash, Dimmer's hanging and table kerosine lamps, one Lancaster instantograph camera 8" by 10 with lenses and double single slides on stand, one large English ice-box with refrigerator, one small iron safe by Chubbs and Sons, a strong-built victoria with rubber tyred wheels, etc., etc., the property of E. WILKINS, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored pieces goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 strong second hand victoria in good order.
1 do. palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 do. bay Arab horse, aged, goes well in harness.
1 do. Grey Arab pony quiet to ride and dirve.

AUCTION SALE OF THE ANGLO-INDIAN MILL.

Under instructions from the duly constituted Attorney of the Liquidator of the Anglo Indian S. & W. Co., Ltd., in liquidation, and with and by the consent of the mortgagee Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 28th Instant at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Mill premises, at Delisle Road, at Parel, the valuable properties mentioned below :—

All that piece or parcel of Ec las freehold land, containing by admeasurement 66643 square yards of thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 32, 666, 667, 670, 757, 719, 727, 729, 732, and 710, 169, 1683, 738, 739, and 713. Collector's new Nos. 11982, 1564), and new Survey No 27-4, 2-713, together with the tenements or buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward Nos. 21, 25, 30, and street Nos. 278, 280, Delisle Road, situate at Parel in Bombay, and bounded as follows : that is to say on or towards the north by the ground belonging to Hiscenjee Ardeseer Wadia, on the east by the public road called Delisle Road, on the south by the ground partly belonging to Ismael Rahimtola and partly to Danajee bin Tanajee, and on the west by the Government ground, which said premises have been for a long time in the occupation of the said Company.

Together with the engine, boilers, machinery, stores, accessories fire appliances &c. now lying in the Mill premises.

The Mill contains 45,792 (1,680 mule and 13,912 ring spindles.)

For futher particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th July, 1903.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

A large quantity of Cotton Red S R Aniline Dyes in casks—splendid colour cheap price, first class opportunity for Dyers to secure supplies at moderate rates.

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. at their Rooms in Bombay THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of July, 1903, at 2 p.m., on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor.

Up-country buyers in Delhi, Amritsar, Hubli, Bijapur, Sholapur, Ahmedabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Madras, Calcutta, Peshawar, Multan, Lahore, Jeypore, Udaipur, Jodhpur, Marwar, Bezwada, &c., are recommended to send their orders soon.

SALE OF 10 INDIAN FIRST CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 4-30 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, by order of Haji Bachoo Varaya, and on account and at the risk of Vinayek Sadashivrao—

1 Indian first class teak squares, tons 16, 15, 8, 5.

SALE OF A VICTORIA, HORSE, AND HARNESS.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p.m.

1 light victoria, strong bay horse, and harness, belonging to the estate of the late R. Dickinson, Esq.

The carriage and horse can be seen at Messrs Stephens and Son's stables Girgaum any day before the day of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATED AT FIRST BHOIWADA STREET NEAR BHULESHWAR.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of July, 1903, at 4-30 p. m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the defaulting mortgagor Nundcorbai, widow of Maneckial Hurgowan, the following property under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by an indenture of mortgage dated the 14th day of June 1900.

All that piece or parcel of Farzandjri land containing by admeasurement 129 4-9 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuages, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 3321, and Street Nos. 110, 112 and all which premises are situate at and on the north side of first Bhoiwada Street, Bhuleshwar, at Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the east by the house of Morarbhoy Vijbhukan, on or towards the west by the house forme ly of Canjee Deesa, but now of Ranji Bhula, on or towards the north by a sweepers passage and on or towards the south by the said First Bhoiwada Street and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Kharsetjee D. Shroff, Attorney for the mortgagee at his office, No, 13, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 8th July, 1903.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of July, 1903, sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms at 2 p.m., the following :—

On account and at the risk of Mr. F. R. Vicajee, an insolvent, and by order of the plaintiffs in suit No. 700 of 1902—

1 diamond ear-ring.
1 diamond ring.

On account of the concerned—

10 cases plate glass.
1 case 300 dozen chandiller drops.
6 cases 300 dozen glass drops.
6 cases 20 gross tin spoons.
1 case envelopes.
2 cases glass decanters, etc.

SALE OF ATKINSON'S PEFFUMERY ; Clayton and Jowett's Aerated Water Essences, and other Goods suitable for Chemists, Druggists and General Merchants.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 8th July, 1903, sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, 21, Medows Street, at 2 p. m., the following :—

By order of Messrs. Fischer and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Bertie, Smith and Co., Ld.—

An assortment of Atkinson's, perfumery, a lot of French toilette soaps, powders, &c.

A lot of chemicals by Bais Brothers and other well-known makers consisting of Infusion Quesia ; Buchu ; Chiretta ; Columba ; Tin Belladonas, Benzoal Calcium sulphide, &c.

A lot of grape and saline ; Glycerine Pepsine ; Pancrea, tine, Quinine Salicyles, &c.

A lot of Clayton and Jowett's aerated water chemicals

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 8th July, 1903.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 6.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	£12 9/16	= + 1/16
3 per cent. Rentes	£97 3/4	= + 1/2
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£108 1/2	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 7/8	= — 1/16
SILVER—		
Spot in London	24 3/8	= + 1/16
3 months hence	24 1/8	= + 1/8
Spot in New York	52 7/8	= — 1/8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25 12 1/2	= — 1/2
Berlin "	20 39	= — 1/2
New York Demand	48 7 3/8	= unchanged
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	2 1/4 pr ct	= do
6 " "	2 5/8 pr ct	= do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 1/2 pr ct	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1/8 pr ct	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to-day loans	1 1/8 pr ct	= — 1/4
7 day market loans	1 5/8 pr ct	= — 1/8

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed easier. Surats firm, Manchester quiet. Total sales 4,000. Spot 6·56 plus 14. Sold on speculation and for Export 400. Imports 0. Arrivals closed weak.

July-Aug.	Aug-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·25	5·21	5·37 +1	5·45 +1
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·31 +1	5·27	5·26 +1	5·25 +1
	Mar.-April. 5·25 +1		

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	7,000	bales.
Do. last year	3,300	"
Exports to Great Britain		"
Do. do. Continent	6,000	bales.
Mid-Uplands	12 10	c5
Futures, month of July	11 75	— 76
Do. do. December	9 71	— 11

In New Orleans—

Spot	13 1/8	— 1 2
Futures, month of Sept	10 98	— 67
Do. December	9 59	— 17
Tone at close	quiet,	

Sugar German granulated 1st marks 9 1-4, July-Aug. Quiet.

Rubber.—Para Rubber, 3s. 11 3-4d.

Linseed Bold 39 1-4, July-Aug. Sellers' tone, Firm.

Arrivals.—Steamers Clodmor, Fulham.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday, 6th July, 1903 :—

Cotton	6,839 bales.
Wheat	11,715 cwts.
Linseed	8,131 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	9,520 "
Gingellyseed	1,447 "
Poppyseed	4,233 "
Groundnuts	13 "
Castorseed	1,032 "
Rice	954 "
Myrabolams	968 "
Cottonseed	4,511 "

BOMBAY, MONDAY, JULY 7.

TONE steady.

Bank T.T.	Is. 4d.
Bank Demand	Is. 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	Is. 4 3-16d.
Do do do	Is 4 9-32d.
French France 3 do do	170
Marks 3 do do	138
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	123 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do	171 1-2
Japan 30 do do	152

GOVERNMENT PAPER—Tone easier.

Read	98-6
1st Settlement	98-5

Money Market, Tone, Easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 21st June	3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 2nd July	4 do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 2nd July	4 do.
Bank of Madras	do. 21st April	7 do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone steady. Ready	6	11	6
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet. Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	7	0
Yellow Cawnpore	5	12	0
Yellow Guzerat	5	15	6
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet. Ready	6	4	6
Castorseed.—Tone steady. Ready	20	8	0

WHEAT.—Tone

Soft Red Ahmedabad	Rs.	23	0
Club No. 1	"	23	4
Hard Red 50 per cent	"	33	8

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	...sier.
Estimated sales	4,000 Bales
Imports	1,000 "

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·13 —12	6·13 — 11	5·20 —7

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.- Feb.	Feb-Mar.
5·42 —1	5·31 —1	5·23 —1	4·23 —1	5·21 —1

Mar.-April. 5·21 —1

COTTON—The local market is very quiet with only a very limited business passing. Prices for ready Cotton are Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 lower. For New Crop the closing quotations are Rs. 227 for good Broach and Rs. 176 for fully good Bengals.

We take the following from Scheffer and Drascher's Hamburg Report for June 13 :—

COTTON.

The wild fluctuations in the price of cotton in the chief markets have continued in consequence of the manipulations of the American clique, and lately fluctuations have occurred in one day that a year would hardly have presented formerly.

It is certain that the sates for cotton have never been so firm as at present, but the cause for this must not be sought alone in the high price of raw cotton, but in the American rage for speculation. One clique after another, raises the price and no one cares what the cost to the consumer ; the speculators emancipate themselves altogether from the rules of the trade and manipulate in the wildest fashion.

For short credit in the second week in June in New Orleans nearly 13¼ cents were paid, while the selling price of the most saleable manufactured cotton goods—and even these had gone up in price—brought only a raw-cotton price of 9¼ cents.

In this unusual, and for most manufacturers serious situation, the Southern Cotton Spinners' Association at its meeting in Charlotte North Carolina declared unanimously in favour of the suspension of night work altogether, and the reduction of day work to four days a week Since then a number of factories, both north and south, have opposed this recommendation because it would end in obliging them to close their mills for an indefinite time. So far ths cotton situation has not shown a perceptible improvement, and the stoppage of many mills must follow in the next few days or weeks. Many factories submit unwillingly to so radical a measure as it is bound to lose them many of their best hands. And in the south specially there is a considerable dearth of skilled workers. To obviate this difficulty a large Southern factory, the Graniteville Manufacturing Co, in South Carolina, which employs 1,000 hands has declared that, during the period of the closure of the mill in obedience to the order of the Association, the hands will receive half wages.

Cotton-seed oil has of late years competed closely with lard. Fifteen years ago, cotton seed in America was only used as manure, and that meant as often being thrown away. Now Americans make out of cotton-seed and its products, a yearly income of about a hundred million dollars, and even this utilises only about fifty-five per cent. of the available cotton-seed, as there are not sufficient mills to crush it, though every year sees nearly a hundred new mills erected in the cotton districts. The production, now amounting to about two million casks, increases, roughly speaking, yearly by 100,000 barrels. Something like 600,000 casks are used in adulterating lard, the oil being mixed with Oleostearin or the best beef-fat. As the oil, which in its raw state is the colour of mahogany, can be bleached white it is, in the form of "mixed-lard," pure white and is very little behind bacon-lard in excellence. No less than 150,000 casks are used every year in the artificial butter-factories. As the production of cotton-seed oil increases so will it be used in greater proportion in place of lard. It is, therefore, hardly likely even if lard falls to its former low price, that it will be used as extensively as before as a condiment and for chemical processes.

PETROLEUM.

The outturn of the Standard Oil Company in America continues to decrease while the consumption of oil is steadily on the rise. According to latest reports, the richest petroleum spring of the world, in Jennings, Louisiana is closed. It never fell off after its first boring, but continued to increase for a considerable time, until it reached an output of 157 casks per hour or a total of nearly 5000 casks per day. And while its oil at first contained much water, it is now entirely free from any admixture of water. In the Spindle-Top oil district of Beaumont, lately discovered, three new "gushers" have been bored.

For illuminating purposes the Petroleum from Texas is of little avail, and the Standard Oil Co. must in order to supply the demand look for other oil districts. Mr. Lufken the Agent for Europe of the Company, has arrived on the Continent, Mr. Frank G. Barstow, the Commercial Manager of the Company, landed recently in Hamburg and both gentlemen went direct to the Telega Oil Co.'s fields in Telega, and then to those of the Steana Romana in Bustenari and its neighbourhood to inspect them. We learn on good authority that the Standard Oil Company has approached the two large Roumanian Petroleum undertakings with an offer of purchase, and the offer is so favourable that it has not been so far declined. In the Steana Romana, which has suffered much from bad management this is not surprising, but that the well-found Telega Oil Co, should entertain the ides of a sale astonishes every one.

SALTPETRE.

In our previous reports we have repeatedly shown that the attempts to make the free "nitrogen" of the atmosphere useful in agriculture and manufacture were making considerable progress, and now according to an address recently delivered by Dr. A. Franck in Charlottenburg, we are not far off success. He showed that the demand of agriculturists for this fertiliser is great and is constantly increasing. Germany alone, for this purpose, imports yearly 500,000 tons of Chili saltpetre, worth 80 million marks, besides other similar manures to the value of 20 million marks. Added to this is the demand for saltpetre for the manufacture of explosives and other chemical stuffs. Quite apart from the fact that so heavy a tribute is paid to the distant country of Chili, there is the exhaustion of the saltpetre districts to be considered, a by no means distant possibility, while the precious nitrogen is so near, that what would cover a part of an acre of German land would suffice for the year's supply of all German agriculturists. The problem, how to gather the inexhaustible supplies of the nitrogen in the atmosphere and make it useful agriculturally and technically, has occupied chemists for a considerable time, but a solution has only been found when through the medium of electrical energy, a new agent in chemistry was discovered. Whilst Siemens and Halske and the Americans Lovejoy and Bradlay, by means of powerful electric apparatus produced from atmospheric nitrogen by oxidisation an equivalent of saltpetre. Dr. Frank and Dr. Caro brought this again by electricity to the raw material for the manufacture of salts of ammonia, and other preparations. When this process had been for some years proved and found scientifically correct, Siemens and Halske took it up and established, in combination with Dr. Frank and others a trial factory on a large scale. The results obtained there have proved the experiments made in the laboratory and also the existence of a new fertiliser called Kalkstickstoff, or Calcium Nitrogen which has been, tried by Herr Paul Wagnerand Dr. Gerlach for several years in Darmstadt and Posen and found to be nearly as valuable in the nutrition of plants as saltpetre and ammonia and specially suitable to cold land that is poor in chalk. The manufacture in quantities of this new fertiliser will not only open to agriculturists inexhaustible sources of nitrogen independent of any foreign market, but will create a new field for utilising the energies of electrical industries. In the discussion at the meeting the importance of the discovery was acknowledged, but a question was raised as to its cost. The speaker, Dr. Frank, expressed his conviction that he was sure of his power as to cost.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 8th July.

1. There will be parade for Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers at Head-Quarters at 6 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) the 8th instant when a lecture will be given by the Adjutant on the 303 Lee Metford Rifle.

2. Corpl P Hepworth, 1 Company reverts to the ranks at his own request from this date.

3. The following members are appointed Buglers in the paid Bugle Section from this date viz :—Vol L Tatorda, F Company vice Dixon resigned ; and Cadet P Hepworth vice Pickell struck off.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 20th June, 1903, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,13,000	2,20,000	4,000	3,37,000
Or per mile of Railway	245	477	9	731
For previous 24 weeks of ha f-year	23,10,183	53,65,980	1,01,793	86,78,281
Total for 25 weeks	27,23,488	51,85,980	1,05,693	90,15,261
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,11,386	2,10,772	2,623	3,24,781
Per mile of Ry. do.	242	457	6	705
Total to corresponding date do.	27,32,746	51,89,684	75,030	82,97,460

Increase for the week..... Rs. 12,219
Do. to date..... " 7,17,801

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 26th June, 1903, on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	300	400	..	700
Or per mile of Railway	16	23	..	41
For previous 24 weeks of half-year	9,422	7,818	41	17,291
Total for 25 weeks	9,233	8,218	41	17,931
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	374	279	...	653
Per mile of Ry. do.	21	16	...	37
Total to corresponding date do.	10,421	8,613	65	19,162

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 67
Decrease to date ..... " 1,111

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 29th June, 1903, on 1,643·19 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,38,000	3,05,000	7,000	4,50,000
Or per mile of Railway	84	183	4	274
For previous 24 weeks of half-year	32,54,735	75,77,036	1,66,033	1,09,77,804
Total for 25 weeks	32,92,735	78,82,036	1,73,033	1,14,37,804
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,40,956	4,00,668	3,330	5,44,894
Per mile of Ry. do.	86	241	2	332
Total to corresponding date do.	33,55,832	1,02,06,017	1,16,954	1,35,78,803

Decrease for the week..... Rs. 94,894
Decrease to date ..... " 21,58,099

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

IN MEMORIAM.

IN respectful memory of our late lamented friend and master, WILLIAM HOWE MIDDLETON (late District Traffic Superintendent, and Major, G. I. P. R. Volunteers, commanding A Company), who died at Bombay on the 8th July, 1899, away from home and relations but among friends and admirers.

His memory will ever be revered and cherished by us.

Traffic Department, Concan District.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 11-16m., 10-55a. Low water, 4-8m., 5-1s.
Third Criminal Session.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m.
League Football, Cooperage.
Afternoon party to Mr. Justice Candy, Sir Mangaldas House, Girgaum, 5 p. m.

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE HON MR. JUSTICE CANDY.—This "Afternoon Party" in honour of Mr. Justice Candy, Vice-President of the National Indian Association takes place to-day at Girgaum House, the residence of Mr. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathubhai when the presence of members and guests is earnestly requested between 5 and 7 p.m.

THE MATUNGA LEPER ASYLUM.—The Committee of the Homeless Leper Asylum, Matunga, beg to acknowledge with thanks the following donations, etc., during the month of June, 1903 :—Messrs. Shah Ratonshi Khimjee, mangoes 1,000 ; Shah Mooljee Tala, mangoes 800 ; and from the Merchants' Association, mangoes 1,500 and sweets ; and Messrs. Shah Veljee Kheraj, Shah Devjee Kheraj, Shah Pachan Devshi, Shah Padamshi Kheraj, Shah Jetha Monshi, Vanjara Sadashiv Luxmon and Sutar Chawl Goldsmiths, sweets.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other place in South Africa per extra s. s. Umali via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 p.m. on the 12th instant instead of 8th idem.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar salem, Zanzibar, Tanga, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay per extra s. s. Safari will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on Thursday the 9th instant. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s. s. Tientsin will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m., on Friday the 10th July.

A COCAINE CASE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Sessions Judge, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Ghanil, of the Abkari Department, charged Lala Keshav, a pan-seller, with selling cocaine without a license. Inspector Nariman deposed that the accused sold cocaine at a pan-shop near C. P. Tank to a person whom he had sent with a marked two anna piece. The marked coin and fifty grains of cocaine in two blue-shaped bottles were found in the search. One of the cocaine bottles was concealed in the folds of the bellows of an accordion wrapped in a piece of cloth. The accused stated that the cocaine did not belong to him, He was only a servant in the shop. His Worship sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 30 The cocains and the accordion were confiscated.

FROM THE MERCHANT TO THE MAR WARI.—Yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Karsondas, Cabaldis, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Canty, charged Dattmahomed Baphukhan, a Mahomedan convict, with criminal breach of trust in respect of a sewing machine, valued at Rs 105, belonging to Mr. Nussurvanjee Nanabhoy doing business in Churchgate Street. It appeared from the evidence that on the 23th April last the accused and one Abdul Majid Abdul Rahim, who is still at large, went to the shop of the complainant and bought the machine on hire paying Rs. 10 as earnest money. They signed the usual agreement tond to pay monthly instalments of Rs. 10, and not to dispose of the machine till the amount had been paid up. Straight from the shop the accused took the machine to a Marwari in Bellasis Road, and pledged it for Rs. 25. His Worship remarked that from the evi ence it was clear that the accused took away the machine with dishonest intention. He convicted him and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE PARSI GYMKHANA.—The annual report of the Parsi Gymkhana states that the number of members on the rolls at the end of the year amounted to 290 of whom 92 were life members, 127 sub cribing members, and 71 on the absent list. There were during the year 21 new members elected, while 9 resigned. With regard to Gamkhana cricket a programme of a similar character to that of previous seasons was satisfactory gone through. Thirty matches were played during the last rains, out of which 10 were won, 12 lost, and the rest drawn or abandoned. The Committee had the arrangement as in previous years, of the two matches between the Parsees and the Presidency, of which the one in Bombay resulted in a win, while the return at Poona was lost. For want of sufficient entries the double and single tennis handicap tournaments could not be got up this year. The work of raising the whole of the outfield of the cricket ground and the tennis courts was completed at a cost of about Rs. 4,000. A new billard table by John Roberts, worked about Rs. 1,200 was presented to the Gymkhana by Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanjee. A handicap tournament for a game of 300 up was played during the season for a silver cup, which was subscribed for by members. The tournament, which secured 44 entries was won by Mr. D. D. Kanga who started at plus 40.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Kursondas Cabaldidas, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Valabhdas Raghowji, of the firm of Mr. Raghowji Anandji, charged Jamnabai, wife of Gordhan Pitamber, with criminal misappropriation in respect of three bills for Rs. 17-8, and her son with abetment of the offence. Mr. Acworth, of Messrs Little and Company Solicitors, appared for the prosecution and Mr. Velinker pleader, appeared for the defence. The sum under dispute was the rent alleged to have been collected by the accused in respect of certain property in Hanuman Lane of which the complainant was appointed receiver on the 23rd January 1903 by an order of the High Court The estate had been mortgaged to the complainant's firm by Gordhan Pitamber in November 1891. After hearing the evidence the Magistrate observed that the real person entitled to receive the rent had yet to be ascertained and declared by the High Court. He was therefore of opinion that if dishonest intention had been found a charge under Section 403, I. P. Code would clearly be against the accused. And he had already held that the accused had not collected the rent in question with the intention of causing wrongful gain to themselves or wrongful loss to the receiver. He must find that the charge under Section 403 I. P. C. was not proved. His Worship therefore ordered both the accused to be discharged and referred the complainant to a civil court.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m, yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	4	4	11
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	5	2	14
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	2	1	5
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	7	6	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	1	4
G Mahim and Worli	3	0	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	3
Total	21	15	69
Total plague deaths to date	261,938	214,165	
Same date last year	2	1	87

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 532 as against 572 during the previous week. Of the total number 88 died of plague, which showed a decrease the over the preceding week The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 636 which included 26 deaths from plague.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JULY 7.

Tuesday.—The changes in pressure have again been small. The barometer has fallen slightly in the southern half of the Peninsula and has risen slightly in Lower Burma and the Tenasserim. Rain has been light in Burma, and the West Coast except at Calicut and Mangalore, where moderately heavy falls of 3 1-2 inches have occurred. Light showers have fallen in the Deccan, the Satpura, and the Central India Plateau, the most important fall being of one inch at Wellington, Raichur, Bellary, Seoni, and Chaibrasa. Light to moderate showers have fallen in Assam, and East and North Bengal. Cherrapoonjee and Julpaiguri have received three inches, Mymensingh two, and Barisal and Darjeeling one inch. A shallow area of low pressure is apparently advancing northwards in the east of the Arabian Sea, which has caused the increase of rain in the Malabar, and rain may increase to some extent on the West Coast as the low pressure advances northwards. Winds have increased at the head of the Bay and light to moderate showers will probably occur during the day in Assam, North and East Bengal, and Bihar. There are no indications of increase rainfall in Burma. Scattered showers are probable in the Deccan, and the Central Provinces extending into the Central India Plateau.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla, In. Cts.	Esplanade, In. Cts.	Fort, In. Cts.	Colaba In. Cts
Previously registered	26 38	25 35	25 22	29 33
Tuesday, 7th July	0 00	00 00	0 00	0 00
Total	26 38	25 35	25 22	29 33
Total fall to July 7, 1902	9 85	15 85	13 83	13 95
Total fall to July 7, 1901	43 12	31 85	36 18	31 23

OBSERVATION TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 7TH JULY.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Present reading, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jask	29·232	E	16	92·8	86·2	79	...	0·03	0·11
Muscat	29·233	SE	9	90·3	88·0	77	...	0·03	— 0·31
Aden	29·311	SW	9	94·3	82·8	73	...	0·00	— 0·01
Lahore	29·499	Calm	2	104·9	84·4	49	...	0·33	+ 2·84
Sirsa	29·581	Calm	6	105·3	85·1	41	...	0·53	+ 2·07
Delhi	29·442	WSW	3	107·7	86·7	38	...	0·12	+ 5·43
Agra	29·489	SW	9	105·5	90·9	41	...	0·11	+ 4·08
Cawnpore	29·510	Calm	4	103·5	90·6	53	...	0·37	+ 2·07
Allahabad	29·521	ESE	1	110·1	87·6	54	...	0·91	+ 8·24
Jhansi	29·530	WSW	5	103·3	84·9	70	0·4	1·41	+ 7·46
Jacobabad	29·523	Calm	20	111·7	90·6	70	...	0·13	+ 0·18
Karachi	29·556	SW	15	93·4	85·8	78	...	0·05	— 0·93
Jeypore	29·541	WSW	5	103·2	84·1	45	...	0·37	+ 4·12
Ajmere	29·550	W	11	105·4	89·5	46	...	0·19	+ 3·62
Deesa	29·598	WSW	13	107·6	84·1	60	...	0·02	+ 4·24
Ahmedabad	29·605	SSW	4	104·3	78·6	68	0·05	0·16	+ 0·22
Bhuj	29·587	NW	15	101·2	81·9	75	...	0·02	— 3·05
Jamnagar	29·593	NNE	15	98·6	83·5	69	...	0·74	+ 4·31
Dwarka	29·582	WNW	10	91·4	83·8	80	...	0·40	...
Rajkot	29·602	S	8	102·9	81·5	47	...	0·35	+ 7·20
Bhavnagar	29·602	SW	1	100·6	84·0	66	...	0·21	+ 3·88
Ve

PREFERENTIAL TARIFFS.

THE PAN-BRITANNIC ZOLLVEREIN.

THE

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,

only ask a FAIR FIELD and NO FAVOR.

THEIR CELEBRATED

"LALIMLI"

FABRICS

Always make their own way once used.

GUARANTEED PURE WOOL.

Send for Samples of :—

FLANNELS, SERGES, HOMESPUNS, TWEEDS, WORSTED COATINGS, BROADCLOTHS, and in fact "ANYTHING MADE OF WOOL."

Also Finest Quality KNITTED UNDERVESTS AND PANTS, ALL PURE WOOL.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.
By Appointment to
H. E. LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON, P.O, G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
SOLE VENDORS IN INDIA AND BURMAH FOR
SIR HOWARD GRUBB'S
RENOWNED ASTRONOMICAL INSTRUMENTS and FITTINGS.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished, and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

OFFICES IN INDIA:
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS
HEAD OFFICES:
67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.
Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

SPECIALITIES.

BRACELETS—
CURB
SNAFFLE
FLEXIBLE CHAIN
Plain Gold or Jewelled with Gems, with and without Padlocks.

SCARF PINS—
in neat designs and a collection of fancies impossible to duplicate on account of obscure and abnormal formations of Gems.

NECKLETS—
In the Newest Styles.
FESTOONS
PLAIN
with Pearls or Stones

BROOCHES—
Up-to-date. Many being model specimens of the Goldsmiths craft.
The Largest Selection in the East.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CORSTORPHAN'S HOTEL, SIMLA.
ON THE MALL FACING THE SNOWS.
Opposite His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's Residence.

WITHIN five minutes' walk of the Church, Town Hall and Post and Telegraph Offices Married Quarters — Bachelors' Block — Billard Table — Tennis Court.

For terms and particulars please apply to
NORMAN CORSTORPHAN,
MANAGER AND PROPRIETOR.
Late Manager Hotel Metropole, Simla, 1899 to 1903.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS,
Walking, Riding, Driving, Cycling, Hunting, Polo, Pigsticking, Shooting, &c., &c.
ALSO
ACCIDENTS and DISEASES Combined.
INSURED AGAINST BY THE
RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY,
64, CORNHILL, LONDON,
CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
COMPENSATION PAID.....£3,350,000

LOW RATES, LIBERAL TERMS, LARGEST SECURITY.
This well-known and old-established Company is prepared to insure Europeans resident in India.
For Prospectus and Form of Proposal apply to the Agents—
MESSRS. KING, KING & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SMOKE.
McDOWELL'S
BAHADUR CIGARS.
BOUQUETS,
QUEEN EMPRESS,
SPECIAL,
TORPEDO SHAPE,
BAHADURS,
MANILLAS,
DAWSON, &c.

MAHOMED HOOSEIN KARIM & Co.,
193, ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & Co.,
The Best House in India for
PIANOS.

S. ROSE & Co.,
The Best House in India for
ORGANS

S. ROSE & Co.,
The Best House in India for
BANJOES,
MANDOLINES,
GUITARS,
VIOLINS.
and STRINGED INSTRUMENTS of all kinds.

S. ROSE & Co.,
The Best House in India for
MILITARY
BAND INSTRUMENTS
AND
APPURTENANCES.

S. ROSE & Co.,
The Leading House in India for
MUSICAL GOODS of all kinds,
QUALITY THE BEST.
PRICES
THE MOST MODERATE.

S. ROSE & Co.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

CRUSHED FOOD FOR HORSES.

BEST CRUSHED HORSE FOOD prepared by machinery; clean, wholesome, and fresh. First of its kind in Bombay. At Rs. 4-8 per cwt. Delivered free in Bombay.
Crushed Gram, Barley, Oats, and Bran can be had at very moderate prices in any quantity WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Up-country Orders carefully executed with prompt attention. Trial solicited.

S. M. ALLARAKHIA,
GRAIN MERCHANT, AGENT, AND CONTRACTOR
227, Belasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

IMMENSE NEW STOCK
ARRIVING EVERY FORTNIGHT.
THE
BOMBAY IRON MART.
MOOLJEE HARIDASS & CO.,
TENDERERS TO THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST AND INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES.
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF IRON AND STEEL.

ENGINEERS, Contractors and others should write to us for RELIABLE QUALITY.

FOR BUILDINGS.
Rolled Steel Beams, Angles, Tees and Galvanised, Corrugated and Plain Iron Sheets.
FOR WATER WORKS.
Cast Iron Pipes, Tees and Bends.
FOR RAILWAYS, FOUNDRIES AND OTHERS.
Pig Iron, Tool Steel, Spring Steel and Keg Steel Genuine Lowmoor, and Swedish Iron.
We are Sole Importers of "Faggot Steel" ÆB and "Sheepbridge Crown" Staffordshire Iron.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
CARNAC BUNDER, BOMBAY.

Through their connection with Geo. W. Wheatley & Co. (of London, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Paris), Successors to
WAGHORN PIONEER OF THE OVERLAND ROUTE,
Latham & Co. offer to all adopting their Agency the Advantages of a system most favourably known to the Public and originated
UPWARDS OF 63 YEARS AGO.
Send for their Tariff of Through Inclusive Rates for the conveyance of Packages to all parts of the United Kingdom from your Station.
Through Tariff of Rates to
ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD
will be furnished on application to
LATHAM & Co.,
APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

☞ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1903.

A MODEL STATE AND A MODEL RULER.

HITHERTO it has been customary in Bhownagar to prepare a brief annual report on the principal events and features of the administration, but the Maharaja has come to the conclusion that that is not enough, and it is better to follow the practice obtaining in British India, and give a narrative of the State, its history, people, and institutions which shall serve to throw a fuller light on the condition of his Highness's territory than the administrative details alone would supply. This is now done for the first time. The narrative has been carefully prepared, and will be acceptable to the student of Indian history whose knowledge of the Native States is at best but limited. Bhownagar lies at the head and west side of the Gulf of Cambay, measures 2,860 square miles, and has a population of 412,664 souls, so that it would appear there is still plenty of elbow-room. It is not by any means monotonous of aspect. Bhal district is a mere salt-flat, Lilia a rich plain of black soil, while parts of the Sihor range and the hills in the Kundla valley and other districts give an almost mountainous appearance to the country. Hilly would perhaps have been a more accurately applied term, the highest elevation being little over a thousand feet. Volcanoes, in the dim and distant part, lifted these hills where they are. Trap and basalt pierce through a coarse limey sand-stone, or elevate it. Few trees grow upon them, but in Sihor dense scrub cover the hills, and in the southern parganahs they are better wooded but not so well as in Guzarat proper. Still Bhownagar has its compensations. It possesses three rivers which flow all the year round, a fine artificial lake five miles in circumference, and on the whole it is adequately supplied with well-water, which in the southern districts is found very near the surface. The soil is fertile—even the salt soil producing very fine wheat without irrigation, and Bhownagris are content to regard as temperate a climate in which the thermometric readings show a minimum of 52 degrees in January and a maximum of 107 in May, together with an average rainfall of about 22 inches.

Historically Bhownagar is interesting. The Chiefs belong to the Gohel clan of Rajputs, an adventurous fighting race as to whose origin authorities differ. The creator of the State, as it is now known, was Bhavsinhji I., the twentieth in descent from Sejakji, the founder of the ruling house. This was in 1703. The Mogul Empire was in process of dissolution. The raids of the Marathas were spreading confusion throughout its territory, whilst the imperial viceroys and officers were taking advantage of the situation to acquire independence, and shake off the yoke of the central power. Bhavsinhji, "a man of originality and determination," drove back the Marathas from Sihor and deeming that town unsuitable as a capital founded Bhownagar town and moved his capital there. Intercourse with the English was fostered and encouraged, and subsequently developed into closer and permanent relations. With the breaking up of the Mogul Empire, as is recorded, the anarchy that prevailed on land was reflected on the whole of the Western sea-borne trade of India, and maritime commerce was paralysed by the pirates, who raided those waters at will. But the English at the Port and Castle of Surat, in their dealings with the Chief at Bhownagar, found a ruler near at hand, who was able and willing to co-operate cordially with them in putting down this evil. "From that period," wrote Colonel Walker in his report to the Government of Bombay, in 1807, "we are to date the intercourse of the Chiefs of Bhownagar with the Government of Bombay; and at a time when the resources of the presidency were more limited than at present the friendship of the chieftain of Bhownagar seems to have been cultivated with assiduity and attention." And it is no exaggeration to say that from that time to the present the State has been excellently administered, the Chiefs having been loyal allies of the Company and feudatories of the British Government. The present Maharaja, Bhavsinhji II, succeeded his father in 1896. His rule has been most remarkable for the admirable manner in which he combated plague which was imported from Bombay, and the unprecedentedly severe famine of the years 1899-1900. Of the total population of 483,000 as many as 473,000 were more or less affected. Of these 59,000 were severely affected, and it was necessary to employ over sixteen thousand on relief works. A liberal policy was adopted and successfully carried out for which his Highness deserves the highest praise.

Bhownagar is administered on the plan obtaining in most native States. The Thakor Saheb is the supreme and final authority. The general administration is conducted by the Dawan, who is assisted by the Naib Dewan and the Judicial Assistant. Judicial functions are separate from executive, and the decentralisation of authority is another feature of the administration. The authority and powers of all heads of departments have been clearly defined, and each within his own sphere is independent of the other. In the division of work going to the Huzur office, his Highness reserves certain functions to his own charge, apportioning others to the Dewan. All papers, however, on which Huzur orders are necessary, go before his Highness, with a minute recorded by the Dewan. In fact in his Highness we have the very model of an enlightened and energetic ruler determinedly and consistently working for the good of his people. Colonel Hancock described the State as the best-governed State in India, and the opinion was but recently endorsed by Colonel Hunter. Of course it is not an extensive territory. Larger States make more calls upon the ruler and his high officials, but the success which has attended the administration is remarkable. Bhownagar institutions are so numerous and so well organised as to be more like British territory than any of her neighbours. His Highness has followed in the footsteps of his father in his administration, at the same time introducing each new improvement with the idea of keeping it perfectly well up to date. He has, as his right hand man, a very capable Dewan, and life in Bhownagar may be envied by the subjects of many less well-ordered dominions. The financial condition of the State is sound, so sound indeed that the proferred assistance of the Government of India in the matter of famine expenditure has been declined, his Highness being persuaded that the State will be able to discharge all its liabilities out of its own resources, and we fully believe it will.

UNEXPLORED EMPIRE.

NOTHING should give the Imperialist pause sooner than the fact that there are still many places which Britain claims as her own which are unexplored. A striking example is the little colony of British Honduras. This little country has been under the British crown for upwards of 200 years, and yet there are very few people who know more about it than that it is situated in Central America. The very colonists have been content to remain in ignorance of all but the sea board, and it is only now when the fertile resources of that tropical coast are beginning to give out that inquisitive eyes are being turned on the interior. There has been a good deal of romance in the history of British Honduras. It owes its existence as a British Colony to the enterprise of a Scotsman, Wallace, who like many of his seafaring compatriots at that time determined to wrest from the grasping Spaniard some of the spoils of the new world. In the past the colonists have grown prosperous on this timber producing coast. Mahogany cutting has been the chief industry, and not even West Africa can vie with this little colony in the excellence of its timber. But there is a limit to all things. The ravages of the wood-cutter have gradually denuded the coast of its valued product, and of late years the out-put has gradually declined. Faced with a complete loss of their means of livelihood the colonists have turned to agriculture—notably to the cultivation of bananas. But here they have come into contact with the hardships of competitive trade. Before they were masters of a monopoly, now they are fighting the banana and fruit producing rings of Florida. Year by year the revenue dwindles. It is even stated that the expenses of the colony are greater than its income. The time has evidently come for a complete revision of affairs, or British Honduras will gradually wither out out of existence for want of sustenance. And here comes the anomaly. Though the coast line has thus shed its primæval glories, the interior can still boast of its virgin luxuriance. Its forests are stated to be a mine of wealth in themselves. Besides the much famed mahogany, numbers of trees of great commercial value grow without restraint and in unlimited quantities. The soil is so rich that a clearing in three months is filled once more with the rankest of vegetation. The hills supply abundant opportunity to the coffee planter and the tobacco and the cocoa producer, and the woods afford a still longer lease of prosperity to the wood-cutter. Indeed if the statement of the present Governor be correct there is unlimited wealth to be acquired from this fertile stretch of country. But this elysium might as well not exist unless Government can see its way to expend the money necessary to develop it, and apparently the development will have to come quickly unless Honduras as a British colony is to die out altogether.

UNRELIABLE STATISTICS.

THOSE who have occasion to study the trade of this country are often struck with the apparent discrepancies which exist between the official statistics and results of actual observations in the bazaars. It often occurs that the yearly blue book issued by the Director-General of Statistics contains apparent errors of this kind. What is given as the total outcome of a year's dealing in a particular branch of commerce with a particular country would often fail to fill a good sized godown, and yet a visit to bazaar will reveal the existence of the same class of goods in liberal quantities. The explanation after all is very simple, though some who have taken the trouble to discuss the matter at home do not find it so, and have great difficulty in reconciling the state of affairs as they find them. The fact is that there is a natural tendency for foreign goods—continental and American—to be shipped to India and the colonies through some port in Great Britain. This is easily understood, and it quite explains many of the anomalies which the official figures so often contain. An interesting report upon the trade of Cape Colony with Austria-Hungary has just been issued by the commercial agent of the Hungarian ministry of commerce at Cape Town. In referring to the point already alluded to he states that the estimates of the merchants in Cape Colony supply much more reliable statistics than those collected and published officially. Of course the danger in respect of India is not nearly so great as in the case of South Africa, and probably most of Austria's trade with this country finds its proper place in the blue books. But there is very little doubt that Great Britian takes the credit of having supplied India with a good deal of produce which was never manufactured within her shores. There is every evidence from the figures supplied that there is just as much danger in South Africa as in India of Austria Hungary ousting Birmingham, Glasgow, and London from the field. She is rapidly gaining for herself a tremendous clientele in glass and enamelled ware, lamps and furniture, and the smaller classes of hardware which we have become so accustomed to see in the Indian bazaars. The experience of India would show that unless the traders of Britain are wide awake, their efforts will not be required except to supply the needs of the home demand.

THE CROPS IN INDIA.

DURING the week for which the latest reports have been received only light showers fell, and the general monsoon rainfall appears to have set in in only a few places as yet. However, there seems to be no lack of water for irrigation, and supplies for general purposes do not seem to have run short as a consequence of the tardy arrival of the rains. Good rain fell on the west coast of Madras and the standing crops are in a fairly good condition. In parts of the country pasture is scarce, but irrigation supplies generally are sufficient. Heavy rain was again received in East and North Bengal, but the rest of ther Pesidency only received light showers. The autumn sowings are practically completed, and cultivators are now occupied with the transplantation of winter rice. In the Punjab the downfalls of rain were scanty. The threshing of the spring crops is now finished, and sowings for the autumn crops are in progress. The growing plants appear to be doing well, although in some areas rain is urgently needed. In the North-West Frontier Province the prospects of the standing crops are very good, and as the rivers are rising, there will be no fear as to flood irrigation. In the Central Provinces sowing operations are in progress, and prospects appear to be fairly good although in one district some anxiety is being caused by the appearance of grasshoppers. The rainfall in Central India has been insufficient but the showers which have been received have been well distributed. In some districts, owing most probably to the scanty rainfall, agricultural operations have not yet been commenced. In Rajputana and Hyderabad cultivators are generally engaged with the preparation of the land for the autumn sowings. Heavy rain fell in Burma and Assam and seasonable operations, with fair prospects, are proceeding there.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway for the week ending 23rd May amounted to Rs. 1,675. The total earnings from 21st February to 23rd May were Rs. 10,745.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway, for the week ending 23rd May amounted to Rs. 3,708, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 581. The total earnings from 1st January to 23rd May were Rs. 62,263, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 21,603.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 23rd May amounted to Rs. 17,188, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 443. The total earnings from 1st January to 23rd May were Rs. 4,77,599, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 44,905.

THE appeal to the Lord Chancellor respecting the Earl of Wemyss's right to address the House of Lords was a very unusual incident. As a matter of fact, he cannot decide a point of that order himself, but is bound to put it to the vote. On a memorable occasion the famous Lord Brougham, while sitting on the Woolsack, so keenly felt his inability to stop an attack upon himself that he exclaimed vehemently "Let me tell the noble lord that he may say what he likes and as long as he pleases, I shall decline to take the slightest notice of his remarks."

THE Berlin correspondent of the "Times" telegraphs that the method of voting, according to the new regulations for securing secrecy, is extremely simple. The voter receives from an official a non-transparent envelope of a bluish colour. He steps to a curtained box placed on a neighbouring table. Into this box he inserts his head and shoulders, and, safe from all observation, inserts into the bluish envelope either one of the printed tickets pressed upon him at the doors or one which he has himself written out before entering the polling-booth. He then passed to the table at which the tellers sit and is identified as a person qualified to vote. His envelope is dropped into the ballot-box and he is free to pass out.

THEIR Lordships of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council will not be called upon after all to decide who are legitimately entitled to the enormous wealth of the late Australian multi-millionaire, James Tyson. That wealthiest of wool-kings and most economical of misers did not take the trouble to make a will, but left his vast properties and bank balances to be scrambled for by all and sundry. Among the applicants was an English lady, Mrs. Margaret Willis who claimed a ninth share of the estate on the ground that she was a daughter of Tyson's eldest sister. The Australian courts decided against her, whereupon she gave notice of appeal to the Privy Council. But there is news by this week's mails that she has abandoned that intention, Tyson's Australian relatives having agreed to give her £1,500.

THE treatment of the "Time" correspondent at St. Petersburg recalls to "Ex-Attache," in the "New York Tribune," the cases of some other correspondents. The Chinese imprisoned, tortured, and put to death the representative of the "Times" some forty-three years ago, and the subsequent storming of Pekin by a Franco-English force was regarded by many people both in England and abroad as having been brought about to a great extent by the paper in question for the purpose of avenging the treatment of its correspondent. Gambetta, when Premier, was at one moment on the point of expelling the late M. de Blowitz, but abstained on discovering the fact that he had been from 1870 a naturalised French citizen. When Crispi was Prime Minister of Italy he expelled within twenty-four hours the Roman representative of the Paris "Figaro," who had been resident in Italy for nearly twenty years. The correspondent in question had merely ventured to comment on the taste of Donna Lina Crispi in hissing at a Roman theatre a play which was being applauded by Queen Margherita. The Paris correspondent of the "Basle News," one of the leading Swiss papers, was expelled from France for having dared, in his description of one of the Zola trial, to speak favourably of the impressions created by the evidence of Colonel Picquart.

IT is well to know how to act on emergencies, and some advice given by a Transatlantic contemporary as to how to proceed when burglars call may be useful: When your wife wakes you up with that intensely nervous movement that indicates a brooding horror, do not lose your presence of mind. Keep from shaking if posible, and while secretly your heart may be in your throat, do not betray yourself. Above all, do not wake up too soon. Begin by groaning slightly, and roll over. At the second pull on her part it will be entirely proper for you to start slightly, rub your eyes and mutter any unintelligible sentence. Then, as you gradually wake up and she becomes more persistent, you may allow yourself to say, "Oh, nonsense!" Up to this moment the formula for a husband waked up by his wife who hears a noise should be always the same, and should only be varied later. Now, however, is the time to act:—Dash quikly from the bed, and either reach for your revolver, or if that isn't handy, take the first thing that presents itself—fire tongs, curling irons, or a chair—and rush madly to the door. If you have acted your part correctly and courageously, you will fine your wife there before you, barring the entrance. By this time, if you have made noise enough, the burglars, if there were any, have without doubt departed, and when you have pursuaded your wife that the thing must be done, you can search the house at your leisure. And ever afterwards pose as a genuine hero who was thwarted in his purpose at the critical moment.

WATCHDOGS OF THE PORT

KEEPING LONDON FREE FROM DISEASE.

THE vitally important duty of safeguarding the port of London from a medical and sanitary point of view is entrusted by the Local Government Board to the City Corporation. The Corporation delegates its powers to a special committee, says Herbert Tourtel, in the "Express" and to this committee, Dr. Herbert Williams the medical officer of health for the port, has just presented his first annual report. It covers the work done in the year 1902, and touches on many subjects of intense interest to every Londoner—from the number of rats destroyed to the measures taken to preserve the metropolis from the insidious attacks of disease and plague. Few people can realise save those who are bound up with the work, what the sanitary protection of the port of London involves. The port extends from Teddington Lock, where daintily-frocked girls take their summer pleasure, to a line drawn from Havengore Creek, in Essex, to Warden Point, in Kent, where the waterman lurk to bring small craft up to the Pool. It traverses five counties and fringes eighty-one parishes, covering a distance of seventy-six miles. Besides this it includes twenty-two creeks with a total navigable mileage of about forty-five miles.

"Of this," says Dr. Williams, about thirty-one miles are visited daily, giving a distance covered by the launches out and home of about 62·4 miles. The portions which are omitted from daily visits, but which are visited periodically, are from London Bridge to Teddington, Lower Hope to outer limits of the port, and the Nore to Coal mouth Creek, in the Medway." Taking in the distance covered in the docks, the inspectors put to their credit visits extending over ninety miles a day. Some details of these visits will show how the work is carried on. Here are the figures given for 1902 by Dr. Williams:—1,668 vessels medically inspected at Gravesend and 244 at Sheerness; 33,606 visits of sanitary inspection; 1,187 nuisances reported and dealt with and 743 abated; 2,934 vessels cleaned scientifically; 285 statutory notices issued; 12 cases of proceedings taken; 894 canal boats inspected; and 447 seizures of unsound food. How many people are there in the port population—that is to say, the floating population as distinct from the daily workers? Dr. Williams gives the number as 13,445 on 1,299 vessels. This is on the basis of the 1901 census; 5,852 were on board British vessels, 1,633 on foreign and Colonial vessels, 368 on inland barges and boats, and 1,313 on floating institutions that cannot be more accurately defined. Of these people only about one in every twenty was a female. The changes in the vessels during the last thirty years, from sailing vessels to steamers, have added to the arduous nature of the health officers' duties. Dr. Williams explains this as being due to the increase in speed, which has brought countries where infectious diseases are prevalent much nearer in point of time to this country.

Luried light is thrown on the secrets of alien immigration by this report. It is stated that—owing, probably, to the sitting of the Royal Commission, and the consequent fear of restrictions at a later date—large numbers of aliens flocked over. These were sent by agents in Russia, who purchased or hired a certain amount of cubic space, into which they packed as many people as they could sell tickets to, irrespective of age or sex. The results may be seen from two cases quoted. British vessels under the Merchant Shipping Act would only have been able to carry fifty-one immigrants in the one case and sixty-two in the other. The actual numbers carried were 133 and 171.

There is one amusing legal touch in an explanation of the manner in which inspection of these immigrants can be carried out before the ship disgorges them. A ship moving on the river, it is stated, cannot be termed a "house" within the meaning of the Public Health Act until it is anchored or moored and attached to the soil. But at the same time a vessel so moving can be legally considered as "premises." Dr. Williams describes undesirable aliens as those (1) of bad character, (2) with physical and mental disease, (3) of dirty or offensive habits, and (4) unlikely to be able to live permanently in proper conditions of health or decency without the assistance of public charity or relief. "To be an undesirable immigrant," Dr. Williams adds, "should be made a summary offence." Again, he makes the important statement that, should the Royal Commission decide to recommend restrictions, the sanitary authority has all the machinery for dealing with this aspect of the question. Lest anyone should rashly say that cases of infectious disease of the most terrible danger to the community do not come into the port, let the following list be carefully studied. It carries a convincing vindication of the work done by Dr. Williams and his officers.

These are the cases of infectious disease that have been discovered and reported during the year 1902:—Cholera, 20; plague, 10; small-pox, 93; scarlet fever, 13; diphtheria, 26; enteric fever, 66; measles, 36; erysipelas, 2; continued fever, 5; other diseases, 14. Eighty-eight of these cases were treated in the port sanitary hospital. One case of a plague-infected ship is mentioned. Three men died, the disease being communicated by rats, which had died in large numbers on the way home. A French pilot took the vessel right into dock at Dunkirk, in spite of the fact that he was told of the state of affairs. A day later the French authorities ordered the vessel out, telling the master that he must either go to St. Nazaire, or to an English port. The latter alternative was adopted, and the vessel came to London. "It is worthy of special notice," says Dr. Williams, "that the vessel was bound for Dunkirk with a cargo or France. By the action of the French authorities and the owners, the vessel was sent into the Thames, thereby causing a serious menace to the health of this country, and placing a grave responsibility upon the port sanitary authority, with much labour, which should rightly have been borne by the French authorities.

"At Dunkirk there appears to be no means of dealing with such an emergency, and the persons board were cooped up with the sick and dying, and exposed to all the horrors of the ancient quarantine system, in opposition to the terms of the Venice Convention. These facts were represented to the Local Government Board and to the Foreign Office." Closely akin to the work of medical inspection is that of exterminating the plague and disease carrier, the ship rates. This is done by the dock companies and the shipowners in their own interests and at their own cost, under the close observation and control of the medical officers. Up to December 31 last a grand total of nearly 186,000 rats had been accounted for and destroyed; 89,611 were killed in 1902 alone, an average of over 246 a day all through the year, and 69,355 of these were killed on board ships in the docks. One important task of the sanitary authorities is the seizure of unsound food. As shown above, there were 447 such seizures during the year 1902. They included all kinds of substances, from beef carcases to bad eggs. Two crates of the latter and 2,000 in a loose condition were diverted from electioneering purposes. Among other seizures were a big haul of 1,000 tons of general foodstuffs in April, and in the same month a pyramid of 3,500 cocoanuts; in July 54 tons of dates; and in September 18,399 carcases, 32,381 pieces of mutton, and 2,229 quarters of beef. This last haul comes near to being a record, and the whole of it was sent to fatten the North Sea fish. Londoners still suffering from the rain of the last few days can console themselves with the thought that it is all for the good of the national river. Dr. Williams states that the abundant rainfall of the summer months had a good effect on the Thames in 1902. It may be assumed that the same will be the case this June. In reading a report such as this, there is one thought that clamoon for expression. The medical and sanitary work by which we Londoners and the country in general are kept immune from the dangers of disease and plague calls for high courage, as well as constant devotion to duty. Serious risks have to be faced and taken. This calls for grateful recognition and remembrance on the part of those who reap the benefit of work quietly, consistently, and nobly done.

TELEGRAMS

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE POPE'S ILLNESS.

THE END APPROACHING.

ENQUIRY FROM KING EDWARD.

LONDON, JULY 6.

The condition of the Pope is unchanged.

LATER.

The Pope takes nourishment and is holding his own.

His mind is still clear and he realises his end is approaching. He says he feels tranquil, conscious of having done his duty.

King Edward and other Sovereigns have enquired after his Holiness by wire.

LONDON, JULY 7.

Extreme Unction was administered to the Pope late last evening in the presence of the Papal functionaries and noble guards. His Holiness made the responses clearly and his intelligence is unimpaired.

THE FOREIGN FLEETS IN CHINA SEAS.

"NO SPECIAL OBJECT."

LONDON, JULY 6.

Mr. Arnold Forster, replying to a question in the House of Commons, this evening, said there were three British ships at present in the Gulf of Pechili. The Admirality, he said, was not aware of any special gathering of ships or any special object aimed at by the Powers in Chinese waters.

The following lists of warships in Chinese waters will show the relative naval strength of the different nations. The first list, it must be remembered, is of British vessels on the China station only. The other is of foreign war vessels on the combined China and Japan station. British vessels in Japanese waters are not included in the list. At the present moment eight British men-of-war lie in the Gulf of Pechili, including the Amphitrite, the Cressy, and Goliath. Of foreigners there are eleven all told, but only three of them, Russian battleships are of any account:—

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS ON THE CHINA STATIONS.

Name.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.
Alacrity	despatch-vessel	1710	—
Albion	battleship, 1st class	12,950	16
Algerine	sloop	1050	6
Amphitrite	cruiser, 1st class	11,000	16
Argonaut	cruiser, 1st class	11,000	16
Bennheim	cruiser, 1st class	9000	12
Bramble	gunboat, 1st class	710	6
Britomart	gunboat, 1st class	710	6
Cressy	cruiser, 1st class	12,000	14
Cherub	water tank and tug	390	—
Eclipse	cruiser, 2nd class	2600	11
Ilis	gunboat	263	3
Esk	2-bt. 3rd class coast defence	1070	10
Espiegle	sloop	360	6
Fame	torpedo boat destroyer	380	12
Fearless	cruiser, 3rd class	1731	4
Firebrand	gunboat, 2nd class	455	15
Glory	battleship, 1st class	12,950	16
Goliath	battleship, 1st class	12,950	6
Hardy	torpedo boat destroyer	275	6
Hart	torpedo boat destroyer	275	6
Humber	sloop-of-war	1640	—
Janus	torpedo boat destroyer	280	6
Minsha	diver gunboat	—	4
Moorhen	river gunboat	180	2
Mutine	sloop	980	10
Ocean	battleship, 1st class	12,950	16
Otter	torpedo boat destroyer	350	6
Phœnix	sloop	1015	6
Rambler	Surveying-vessel	855	6
Rinaldo	sloop	980	10
Robin	river gunboat	85	2
Rosario	sloop	980	6
Sandpiper	river gunboat	85	2
Snipe	river gunboat	85	2
Taku	torpedo boat destroyer	350	6
Talbot	cruiser, 2nd class	5600	11
Tweed	receiving ship	4140	6
Rinaldo	river gunboat	180	2
Rodis	cruiser, 2nd class	3400	—
Woodcock	coast defence gunboat	263	3
Woodlark	sloop	980	10
Vestal	U S gunboat	1020	—
Waterwitch	surveying ship	630	—
Whiting	torpedo boat destroyer	350	6
Woodcock	river gunboat	150	2
Woodlark	river gunboat	150	2

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINH AND JAPAN STATIONS.

Name.	Flag and Description.	Tons.	Guns.
Kaiser Karl VI	Austrian cruiser	6250	21
Akouste	French gunboat	300	—
Argus	French gunboat	—	—
Aspic	French gunboat	475	2
Avalanche	French gunboat	—	—
Bengali	French gunboat	580	—
Bugeaud	French cruiser	3741	29
Chateaurenault	French cruiser	9318	14
Comete	French gunboat	225	—
Decidee	French unboat	690	—
d'Entrecasteaux	French flagship	8114	14
Friant	French cruiser	3739	21
Kersaint	French gunboat	1200	6
Lion	French gunboat	470	—
Montcalm	French cruiser	9700	—
Oiry	French gunboat	—	—
Pascal	French cruiser	4015	17
Redoubta le	French cruiser	9437	8
Styx	French cruiser	1193	10
Surprise	French gunboat	629	2
Takiang	French gunboat	—	—
Vauban	French cruiser	—	—
Vigilant	French gunboat	—	—
Vipere	French gunboat	490	4
Bussard	German cruiser	1877	15
Furst Bismarck	German flagship	10600	36
Geier	German cruiser	1776	15
Hansa	German cruiser	9000	34
Hertha	German cruiser	6600	27
Iltis	German gunboat	1093	19
Jaguar	German gunboat	960	10
Luchs	German gunboat	857	10
Scoadler	German gunboat	1640	15
Tigor	German gunboat	960	10
Vorwaerts	German gunboat	—	—
Thetis	German cruiser	—	—
Lombardia	Italian cruiser	2380	24
Piemonte	Italian cruiser	2427	34
Vesuvio	Italian cruiser	4500	24
Dia	Portuguese gunboat	120	—
Vanhia	Portuguese gunboat	600	—
Aleout	Russian gunboat	810	6
Amaur	Russian cruiser	2600	5
Askold	Russian cruiser	6000	27
Bojare	Russian gunboat	1050	8
Gaidamar	Russian gunboat	500	9
Grem'astchy	Russian gunboat	1100	6
Gromoboi	Russian battleship	12324	44
Gulliak	Russian gunboat	1000	6
Koreetz	Russian gunboat	1213	7
Mandjour	Russian gunboat	1214	7
Otwajny	Russian gunboat	1100	6
Petropavlosk	Russian battleship	11674	15
Petropavlosk	Russian battleship	10960	15
Pobeda	Russian battleship	12674	—
Poltava	Russian battleship	10960	16
Rasboynick	Russian cruiser	1334	5
Re ita	Russian protected cruiser	6731	8
Rurik	Russian protected cruiser	10922	26
Sevastopo	Russian battleship	10960	16
Sibir	Russian gunboat	950	2
Sivoutch	Russian gunboat	1050	8
Varyaz	Russian cruiser	6500	27
Vesdnik	Russian gunboat	400	9
Zabiyake	Russian cruiser	1730	12
Annapolis	U S gunboat	1000	10
Callao	U S gunboat	—	—
Don Juan de Austria	U S gunboat	1159	8
Petrel	U S gunboat	540	—
Frolic	U S gunboat	—	—
General Alava	U S gunboat	1900	—
Helena	U S gunboat	1392	8
Isla de Cebu	U S gunboat	400	—
Kentucky	U S flagship	11680	41
Manila	U S gunboat	1809	2
Monadnock	U S monitor	3990	6
Monadnock	U S monitor	1370	6
Monterey	U S monitor	4084	4
New Orleans	U S cruiser	3437	20
Oregon	U S flagship	6890	24
Princeton	U S cruiser	10268	46
Rainbow	U S gunboat	4000	6
Vicksburg	U S cruiser	3437	20
Villalobos	U S cruiser	1400	13
Wilmington	U S gunboat	400	—
Yorktown	U S gunboat	1707	8
New York	U S gunboat	1710	6

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PRESIDENT LOUBET'S VISIT.

ARRIVAL IN LONDON.

A CORDIAL WELCOME.

THE KING'S GREETING.

OVATION AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

BANQUET TO PRESIDENT LOUBET.

PRESS OPINIONS.

LONDON, JULY 6.

President Loubet, accompanied by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught from Dover, where he had a splendid naval reception, arrived at Victoria Station this afternoon.

The King, the Prince of Wales, and other members of the Royal family were at the station to meet him.

His Majesty and the President exchanged a prolonged and hearty handshake on the latter alighting from the train.

They then drove together escorted by a squadron of Life guards to York House where President Loubet will reside during his stay.

A huge crowd had assembled at the station and the crowd was thick all along the route and cheered with a genuine heartiness.

President Loubet on his arrival at York House told the King how delighted he was with his reception at Dover and in London.

The weather was sunny and breezy.

LATER.

President Loubet, accompanied by M. Delcasse, called on the King at Buckingham Palace after their arrival at York House.

They had an immense ovation from the dense crowds assembled outside the Palace.

LONDON, JULY 7.

At the banquet given at Buckingham Palace last night in honour of President Loubet, the King, in proposing the toast of the President, said his reception by all classes of our population showed their really friendly sentiments towards France which is the nearest country to England and consequently ought to be our best neighbour.

President Loubet, in his reply, said he was certain that the King's visit to Paris would have the happiest effects and serve to tighten the relations between the two Nations and thus guarantee the peace of the world.

The West End was illuminated last night, and crowds thronged the streets. Many enthusiastic French were waving miniature tricolors.

Dover presented a wonderful sight, for in addition to the illuminations ashore the bay was a blaze of light from the warships.

The papers dwell on the spontaneity and warmth of yesterday's demonstrations which they say is a proof of the real interest for France and the French which has never died out in Great Britain.

The "Daily Telegraph" says it is no secret that M. Delcasse has come with the President in the hope of settling a few outstanding difficulties between the two countries.

The "Standard" says, M. Delcasse, the Marquis of Salisbury, and the Marquis of Lansdowne have brought France and England as close together as is possible without a formal alliance.

PANIC IN THE NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

COLLAPSE OF PRICES.

A RUSH TO UNLOAD.

The inflated prices ruling in the American cotton market have collapsed, and there was almost a panic in New York and New Orleans yesterday. The "bull" clique having suspended their aggressive buying tactics there was a rush to unload and over 800,000 bales changed hands.

HINDU PHILOSOPHY AT CAMBRIDGE.

LECTURER TO BE APPOINTED.

LONDON, JULY 6.

Swami Upadhyaya sails this week for India to secure a lecturer for a three years' course of lectures at the Cambridge University on Hindu philosophy.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 7.

Two hundred native reservists are to be enlisted from various Indian Railways for the traffic and locomotive sections of the recently formed Military Railway Company, and an officer from one of the local Sapper Corps is to be attached temporarily to assist in selecting them.

Returns have been called for by the Government of India in connection with the question of seconding and replacing in their regiments all officers taken for any kind of extra regimental employ, the object now being to ascertain the amount of savings which have occurred in the various commands from the non-adoption of this arrangement in the past.

Captain H. L. N. Beynon, R. A., officiates as Secretary to the Committee on extending Rifle Ranges in India in succession to Captain Swiney.

Colonel Phayre, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, has joined the appointment of Assistant Quartermaster-General, Bengal.

Captain Galwey, Adjutant, Bombay, Baroda Railway Volunteers, has rejoined the 2nd Royal Irish Regiment in Ireland.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Caledonia Captain E. H. Gordon, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday next, brings the following passengers:—

Argyles Capt and Mrs D C
Blackstock Miss J
Brushell Lt F H
Brown Lt and Mrs E W
Burton Mr H F
Campbell Mr
Cartwright Maj C M
Casperaz Mr A A
Calgrave Maj C B
Calkers Lt V R
Fagan Capt H R
Holmes Mr A E
Hawkins Mr and Mrs A B
Jennings Maj E
Johnston Mr W S
Langford Mr H
Mell Mrs
McIntosh Mr R
Millar Mr D L
Muir Mr C W
Moreland Mr H W
Pandit Mr P M
Padassen Mr L
Ramuseen Mr L
Shepherd Mr W R
Sales Mr H S
Symons Capt F H
Stubbe Mr H B
Swinley L G D P
Thornton Mr E T
Thomas Capt E S W
Venis Mr A
Wrighton Lieut
Willcocks Brig-Genl Sir James
White Mr H G N
Whetherall Mr E W
Yool Lieut J A

THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 7.

The insignia of the Distinguished Service Order has reached India for presentation to Lieut.-Colonel Cole, Welsh Fusiliers, Major Twynam, East Lancashires; Captain Bailey, South Lancashires; and Second Lieutenant Heith, Shropshire Light Infantry.

A BLASTING ACCIDENT.

FOUR MEN SERIOUSLY INJURED.

An unfortunate accident is reported from the Chitral-Drosh road. In blasting operations by a Sapper Company a charge exploded, seriously injuring four Sappers; one man's arm and another's leg having since had to be amputated.

THE OOTACAMUND HUNTING ACCIDENT.

THE HON. MR. MURRAY HAMMICK'S CONDITION.

MADRAS, JULY 7.

The Hon'ble Mr. Murray Hammick was not so badly hurt as was at first feared. He was returning from the hunt yesterday morning, and his horse was trotting up the rough ground, when it stumbled and fell. Mr. Hammick fell heavily on the head, but his topee broke the force of the fall considerably. He was badly cut on the jaw however, and was shaken. The doctors feared concussion, but he passed a good night, and he is much better this morning.

HEAVY RAIN AT POONA.

WASHAWAY ON THE MADRAS RAILWAY.

POONA, JULY 7.

This afternoon a heavy downpour of rain with thunder and lightning came from the north-east side, and lasted more than one hour. The roads and gutters were filled with water. In Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, Dicksal, and also Satara and the Southern Mahratta Country it rained heavily. The Raichore passenger train which arrives in Poona at 7-45 was late nearly 2 1-2 hours in consequence of a washaway on the Madras Railway. The washaway took place not far from this spot, where a similar accident recently occurred in which a number of people lost their lives.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The monthly meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held last evening, the Hon'ble Mr. S. Rebsch presiding. There were also present Colonel Riddell, the Hon'ble Mr. W. C. Hughes, C.I.E., Messrs. E. Gray, Sassoon J. David, G. A. Anderson, C. H. Armstrong, W. L. Harvey, the Hon'ble Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Messrs. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, D. E. Watcha, Dr. A. G. Viegas, and Mr. W. N. Shilstone, the Secretary.

RULING OUT OF ORDER.

In accordance with a notice of motion, Mr. D. E. Watcha, moved that the opinion of counsel, which was recently taken in the matter of ruling out of order by the Chairman his notice in reference to the appointment of Mr. Young as President of the Tribunal, be embodied in the minutes of the Board as other opinions of counsel had been embodied.

The Chairman remarked that whenever a member said that certain counsel's opinion should be embodied in the minutes of the Board, it had always been embodied. Whenever a request would be made to the effect it would be attended to.

Mr. Watcha: I take your word.

THE WELL NEAR THE MASONIC HALL.

The Trustees recorded the circular on Government resolution in the Revenue Department, dated the 20th May, 1903, ordering publication of the notification in respect of the closing of the well in the middle of the road near the Masonic Hall, and directing the Collector to take order for the acquisition of the land.

A NEW STREET.

Consideration was given to a circular on Government Resolution in the General Department, sanctioning the scheme for a new street extending from Hornby Road to Pakhan road along the southern boundary of the Crawford Market, and on Engineer's letter submitting six tenders for the construction of the same and recommending acceptance of the lowest.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula thought that the consideration of the matter had better been postponed as the Corporation had made a representation to the Government on the subject.

The Chairman said there was no need to do so as the Corporation would be benefitted by it. He was of opinion that that consideration should, therefore, be set aside.

It was resolved to construct a road on the land excepting the portion on which the latrines stand, and to accept the tender of Mr. Kanji Dhanji for Rs. 3,856, which was the lowest.

THE CHAUPATI ESTATE.

The following notice of motion by Dr. A. G. Viegas was then considered:—"That the Board are of opinion that it is high time that the Chaupati Estate should, without further delay, be laid out in plots and that the plots should be priced and placed on the market."

Dr. Viegas said he did not see the advisability of keeping the land in the hands of the Board any longer. If they succeeded in letting out the estate, they would realise a good amount. Besides this there was an additional reason why they should put it to the market. If well-to-do people were allowed to build it they would naturally make so much room for the middle classes to live in, and consequently the middle classes in their turn would make room for the lower classes. If the whole of the estate were leased out it would bring an income of Rs. 83,000.

The Chairman said that there were many reasons for not putting the estate to the market. It was not for them to buy land and to sell land. They had various schemes to consider, and for the interest of the Board it was not desirable to put it to the market.

Dr. Viegas replied that he did not want to do anything that would prejudice the interest of the Board. If that were so he would withdraw the proposition.

WODEHOUSE ROAD POLICE ACCOMODATION.

Consideration was given to the circular on (a) letter from Government, dated 13th May 1903, stating that there is no objection to the foundation of the building in connection with the Wodehouse Road Police Accommodation Scheme being proceeded with at once, and (b) Engineer's letter submitting four tenders received for the construction of Police Quarters on the Wodehouse Road Estate, and recommending acceptance of the tender of Mr. Vithal Sayana being the lowest.

As recommended by the Engineer the tender of Mr. Vithal Sayana for Rs. 1,44,814 was accepted.

THE FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs BOMBAY ROVERS.

A good match was witnessed in the Cooperage last evening between these teams. The first half was characterised by even play, although errors in tactics were frequent. The forwards of both teams were continually on the run, and both goals were frequently visited. At half time the score sheet remained blank.

In the second half the game altered considerably. The Rovers bombarded their opponents goal, but chiefly through fine play on the part of Taggart, the goal-keeper, the citadel remained intact. Eventually W. Reid got away and the Gymkhana left wing became aggressive, Reid shooting a capital goal from a difficult angle. This was the only goal of the match the Gymkhana thus winning an even game by a single point.

LECTURE ON THE SIKHS.

MR. MACAULIFFE'S PAPER.

The following is from a lecture delivered at Simla last Monday by Mr. M. Macauliffe C. S. Retired—

The Sikh religion differs, as regards the authenticity of its dogmas, from most other great theological systems. Many of the great teachers the world has known have not left a line of their own composition, and we only know what they taught through tradition or second-hand information. The cardinal principle of the Gurus and Bhagats whose writings find place in the sacred books of the Sikhs was the unity of God. This is traced to the Vedic postulate "Eko Brahm, dutiya nastyev, there is one God there is no second. This is everywhere inculcated in the Sikh sacred writings with ample and perhaps not unnecessary iteration, considering the forces Sikhism had to contend within an age of ignorance and superstition. Starting from the unity God, Guru Nanak and his followers rejected the idolatry and superstitions of the Hindus, and taught that dire vengeance would pursue those who worshiped idols and creatures of the Creator's hands. The doctrines of the immortality of the soul, and of transmigration were adopted in their entirety by the Sikhs; and they were taught to believe that good works, and the utterance of God's name were the most meritorious human acts leading to absorption in God and release from the pain of transmigration. The rejection of caste was a necessary consequence of the equality of men so insisted on by the Gurus and Bhagats of the Sikh religion. The cremation of widows was practised in this country in very early times. It had long been known that widows were not always willing agents in their sacrifice, but at any rate the custom was horrible and opposed to all natural feelings. When Lord William Bentinck resolved to abolish it, he would have been highly gratified and strengthened in his purpose, had he known that the practice was forbidden in the Granth Sahib, though not unfortunately by the later usages of Hindu-ised Sikhs. Guru Arjan writes:—

In the Kalyug man and woman meet in union,
The enjoy one another as long as it is the will of God,
The widow meeteth not her beloved Lord by burning herself,
Although she become a Sati to be united with him.

The immurement of women if a subject that has been noticed, and deplored by most writers on the East. Though women once appeared in public at swayamvaras and on other occasions, it is to be feared that their immurement has always been a general practice in most Oriental countries. Kabir was strong enough to raise his voice against it. He addressed the following to his son Kamal's wife.

Stay, stay, my daughter-in-law, veil not thy face;
At the last moment it shall not avail thee a kauri.

The Raja of Manji and his queens once went to visit Guru Amardas. One of the queens lately married would not remove her veil. The Guru quietly said to her, "Crazed lady, if thou art not pleased with the Guru's face, why hast thou come?" On this, it is said, she became insane and casting aside her clothes, ran naked into the forest. Efforts were made to stop her, but she succeeded in escaping and baffling pursuit. It is a common belief that the Sikhs are allowed to drink wine and other intoxicants. There cannot be a greater mistake. Kabir writes—

The mortals who eat bhang and drink wine
shall all go to hell,
Whatever pilgrimages fastings, and daily
devotions they may perform.

While on this subject I may refer to another popular error. It is generally believed that the Sikhs are bound to abstain from the flesh of kine. The two Granths of the Sikhs, and all their canonical writings are absolutely silent on the subject. Sikhs have adopted many Hindu usages, and among others is the prohibition of the flesh of kine. This became a rigid article of the Kukas, a heretical sect of Sikhs. Some few among this audience may be old enough to remember the murder by Kukas of several butchers in Amritsar years ago, the result of this erroneous belief. The Sikhs are not bound to abstain from any flesh, except that which is obviously unfit for human food. I have said that smoking is not allowed in the Sikh religion. At a time when James I of England issued his "Counterblast against tobacco" monarchs in the East were offering even greater opposition to the noxious drug. The Emperor Jahangir issued an order against its use, but was obliged to modify it in deference to the wishes of his beautiful queen, Nur Jahan, who doubtless thought that the graceful manipulation of a golden snuff box or hukka enhanced her manifold charms. Guru Teg Bahadur, the ninth Guru was the first Guru to preach against tobacco. The tenth Guru not only preached against tobacco but even forbade association with smokers, whom he placed in the same category as those who killed their daughters. Even young Sikh boys repeat with delight the Guru's injunction "Nanimar kurimar nal na wartana"—do not associate with those who smoke or kill their daughters. The tenth Guru after the establishment of his pahul or baptism added an ordinance, that whoever smoked tobacco must be excommunicated from the Khalsa, and only readmitted on a second baptism, but even then he should be like a broken vessel that was mended, and might never be deemed holy enough to administer baptism to a Sikh. The result of the Guru's prohibition is seen in the stalwart physique of the Sikhs, and in the tendency to diminution of stature in other races. Pathological observations and researches have shown that the use of tobacco saps the youth of what are called the most advanced and civilised nations of the world. In Rotten Row in London may be observed the difference in stature between women who do not smoke, and men who do. Such women look down not only morally, but physically on men who are not proof against the temptation of the drug. On the subject of gratitude for benefits received—what is known in this country as fidelity to one's salt—Gurdas, who has been called the St. Paul of Sikhism, writes:—"To the earth the mountains which touch the sky appear not heavy, nor do a million forts and houses, nor do the oceans, rivers, and streams, nor do trees laden with their fruit, nor do the countless men and lower animals who wander on it. What appeareth heavy is the load of the ungrateful, who are the worst of all men." Gurdas gives some anecdotes on the subject; for instance, the following:—"A thief went and entered a king's house. Having searched the lower apartments he proceeded to the upper story. Having made a bundle of gold and silver, he went in quest of more. Maddened with a fit of greed, he seized a vessel of salt. When he took it up and tasted it, he changed his mind, and took, a particle of the not king's property away, because he reflected that he who is untrue to his salt is the worst sinner." On the subject of philanthropy Guru Angad, the second, Guru, said:—"The best devotion is that remembrance of the True Name: the best act is philanthropy. Without both of these accursed is man's human birth. He merely vegetateth and heedeth not what is best for him. He his a beast without a tail or horn, and vain is his advent into the world. At the last moment the myrmidons of Death shall firmly seize him and he shall depart grieving with empty hands. Almsgift, penance, and sacrifices are not equal to philanthopy. Of the various sins that man commits none is equal to selfishness."

(To be concluded.)

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN has received a copy of a curiously prophetic pamphlet, written eleven years ago by a Liverpool provision merchant, now deceased, in which a system of preferential tariffs is strenuously advocated. The singular feature of the publication is that the writer, like the Colonial Secretary, proposes that the revenue from the tariffs should go to create an old-age pensions fund, his calculation being that for every farthing the working man would have to pay for dearer food he would get back one half-penny in the shape of a pension. The name of the writer, who occupied a prominent place among Liverpool merchants, was James L. Grant.

THE DISASTER AT THE MARKET.

EVIDENCE OF THE OWNER.

The inquiry was resumed by the Coroner yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court. Mr. Nicholson, the Public Prosecutor, assisted by Superintendents Sanderson and Sloane, appeared to watch the inquiry on behalf of Government; Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., solicitors, appeared to watch on behalf of the Municipality; and Mr. Moos, of Messrs. Payne and Co., solicitors, with Mr. D. Gostling, appeared to watch on behalf of Mr. Sittaram Luxmon, the owner of the building. Mr. Cardale, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., solicitors, watched the proceedings on behalf of the City Improvement Trust. Mr. H. G. Gell, Commissioner of Police, Mr. H.V.R. Kemball, Executive Engineer, Presidency, and Mr. John Begg were also present.

MR. SITTARAM LUXMON.

Mr. Sittaram Luxmon, owner of the building, was recalled and further examined by Mr. Nicholson, said he had brought his books showing the accounts of the Sittaram Buildings. He could not say what he paid for the timber as he did not know how to read and write. He could only write his name. He could not read figures.

HIS FORMER EXPERIENCE

He had built two chawls for himself, one at Curry Road and another at D'Lisle Road. In the construction of both those buildings he did not employ any architect, but got plans from licensed surveyors and employed mistries to construct the buildings accordingly. The chawl in Curry Road was built about fifteen years ago and that in De Lisle Road about ten years ago. He paid the mistries Rs. 30 a month each. He also paid them bonus on the Dawalee holiday and also when the buildings were completed. The usual pay of a mistry was Rs. 25, Rs. 30, or Rs. 35 a month. He did not pay Rs. 25 to his mistry because he could not find one for that salary. He could not give an instance where a mistry had been paid Rs. 25 a month. He gave his mistry Judah a cap and a suit of clothes as bonus on the Dewali holiday. He could not say what the bonus was worth. It was not agreed that Judah should be paid bonus after the work was completed, but witness had in his mind to give him something.

Did the mistry who built the chawl at Curry Road work under supervision?—Yes, under the supervision of the Municipality. There was Municipal supervision over the Sittram Buildings. The mistry Judah was under the supervision of the Municipality. Landlords have to do work according to the directions of the Municipality. I have built some buildings for Government. I carried the construction of Government buildings under the supervision of Government officers. The Municipality did not exercise the same supervision as Government officers did. The Municipal officers used to see whether the foundations were properly laid. Both the Municipality and the Improvement Trust checked and passed the foundations before the work of filling in commenced.

When you said that you engaged Mr. Mirza to supervise the work did you mean that he was supervising the work?—I meant that the mistry and I used to consult him and the work was done accordingly. Mr. Mirza supervised the work when the building was under construction. When the mistry Judah or I had any difficulty in understanding the plans either he or I went and fetched him. Mr. Mirza then used to point to Judah what was he to do. The difficulties I have referred to were with reference to the position of windows staircase or size of rooms, etc. Judah used to get these difficulties solved. As for myself I used to consult Mr. Mirza about lines and figures in the plans. I never consulted him about the quality of materials but he may have seen them. I considered it was part of Mr. Mirza's duty to supervise the work in the same manner as the Government officers used to supervise my work. The contract between him and me was that we should consult him and work accordingly. When the plans were completed it was his duty to see if there was any mistake as to the size of the room or if a revised plan was necessary.

Coroner: Was it his duty to see if the beams were sound?—I cannot say.

RESPONSIBILITY AS TO DEVIATIONS.

The witness was shown the letter written to him by Messrs. Sittaram and Mirza, Architects, on the 25th October 1901. In this letter the architects stated that if any alterations were carried out and deviations made from the sanctioned plans, it would be at his risk and responsibility and that the construction and the execution of the building solely rested on him.

Witness continuing said: I do not remember having received the above letter from Mr. Mirza. I do not know if I have got the original of that letter. I have not searched for it, I cannot say that I did not receive that letter.

Is it true as stated in this letter that according to the agreement the responsibility rested on you, if any alterations were carried out and deviations made from the sanctioned plans?—How can the responsibility rest on me. What is stated in the letter is not the fact. If there were any deviations possible, the alterations would take place in the foundation. Above that Judah understood the thing. The agreement was that I should bring my workmen to work and put a mistry over them.

Was Mr. Mirza responsible for the construction and execution of the building?—He was responsible for the plans and the masons were responsible for the construction.

RESPONSIBILITY AS TO BEAMS.

Who was responsible for the beams?—No one.

On the works you did for government who was responsible for the beams?—The engineer gave measurements, the sawers sawed the timber, and the mistry arranged about it. In Government building the mistry never worked without first showing the materials to the engineer. All the materials were shown to the engineer once and on being approved they were used. I considered Mr. Mirza my Engineer.

Did you show the timber to him?—It was lying on the open. When he came I said "there is the timber. He used to come once or twice a month. I did not tell him on each occasion "here is the timber." I did not ask him to examine the timber to see if it was all right. It was not part of the agreement that he should pass the timber. But he used to come and see it. I did not appoint any body especially to examine the quality of the timber because nobody does that in Bombay and I did not do it. No defect was noticed in the timber by anybody and consequently no report was made. It was the duty of any one noticed the defect in the timber to report it to me or to Mr. Mirza. I had once ordered the mistry to get good work done. I had given every kind of material in his charge. The mistry once rejected a log of wood which was sent to him. The mistry understood the difference between good and bad wood. I do not know how many times he rejected bad wood.

Did you watch the construction of block D, yourself?—When a floor was completed and the staircase built, I used to go and see that the men were not idling. I never used to go to see if the work done was good or bad. Judah was responsible for that.

Who ordered deviations?

Who told Judah to put a room on half of the terrace floor on the south portion of D block?—I ordered him to do so. I also gave directions for the foundations of the south portion of block D to be made larger than mentioned in the plans. I went myself to the Improvement Trust and told them that I had laid the foundations of block D. I told Mr. Hewson about it, either at the premises or at his office. Mr. Mirza might have given a notice in writing regarding the laying of the foundations. It was Mr. Mirza's duty to do so. I might have told Mr. Mirza to give a notice to the Improvement Trust regarding the foundations. I did not send any notice myself. When Mr. Hewson came to inspect the foundations about a year and a-half ago, he might have noticed the deviations made in them.

Did he say anything about the foundations?—No, he did not to object it. He said "go on." After that I submitted and revised plans. Although Mr. Hewson said "go on" the Improvement Trust refused to pass the revised plans. The refusal came after a year. I received a notice from Mr. Ahmedi, the Trust Engineer after three storeys had been raised. The notice was dated the 19th March, 1903, and referred to the following deviations: Shifting the position of the staircase, altering the sizes of the rooms; extending the verandah projection and putting up balconies. I told Mr. Mirza that the foundations had been passed and asked him what was this nonsense. I saw Mr. Ahmedi and also an Inspector of the Improvement Trust. I told them both that the foundations had been passed. When I received the notice I stopped the work for a time I did not stop the work altogether, because Mr. Ahmedi told me that if I sent in revised plans he would pass them. On the 7th May 1903 I received a notice from the Improvement Trust asking me to suspend all building operations in connection with block D. In accordance with that notice I stopped the work and went to see Mr. Mirza and Mr. Ahmedi. I proceeded with the work afterwards, because I was advised I could raise the structure to the height of eighty feet. Mr. Ahmedi did not tell me that. It was in the agreement. Mr. Mirza told me to send in revised plans, and they would be passed. I paid Rs. 4000 to Mr. Mirza. I paid him that amount on the calculation that if I engaged a good L. C. E. until the building was finished I would have to pay him Rs. 100 per month. The building was to be finished in two years. I paid Mr. Mirza Rs. 4000, because he is a man of experience and knows all about Bombay. Mr. Mirza asked for two per cent on the gross outlay. I would not make such a contract and eventually a lump sum of Rs. 4000 was agreed upon.

(Concluded on page 6.)

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

PICTURES OF THE SEA.

MADAME BERNHARDT AS FROU FROU.

A NEW DRAMATIST.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

At the Continental Gallery Mrs. Phillip Champion de Crespigny's water colours are being exhibited under the collective title of "The Sea and its Shepping." Among the forty-five pictures there are a few to which this description does not apply—a bit of old Shrewsbury and one or two forest scenes—but Mrs. de Crespigny is "par excellence" a painter of the sea and shore. She is particularly happy in her effects or colour on wet sand, as in Nos. 2 and 7, both of Grange-on-the-Sea, near Lancaster. "Evening of the Mull of Cantire" shows the sea in its stillest mood, reflecting the sunset sky as in a mirror; while in contrast to this are the movement and breeziness of No. 45, where a fleet of smacks are flying before the wind in their race to the fishing grounds. Successful rendering of a glassy sea are to be seen comparatively often, but it is much rarer necessary to find an artist with the special crispness, and certainty of touch necessary for representing a breezy day in mid-ocean. This requires special knowledge, and years of careful observation. Still rarer is it to see a woman dealing with the intricate technicalities of the Navy; but Mrs. de Crespigny has the gift of investing the modern battleship with charm and romance without the sacrifice of accuracy. The details of her men-of-war are acknowledged by experts to be correct in every respect; but the "Dirty Weather" of No. 26 is so threatening that we think any prudent officer of the watch would give the order to take in top-gallant-sails and top-sails not to speak of the flying-jib! The grey Antrim coast, the pink rocks of Jersey, and the barges of the Thames are all represented with poetry as well as truth. Connoisseurs will admit that Mrs. de Crespigny, though a sea-painter is never at sea.

What can one say of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt' Frou-Frou? Surely nothing new. Nothing that has not been said over and over again before. That she should move the house to tears in the affecting passages of Gilbette's decline and end is in no degree whatever surprising, but one may be permitted a certain admiring astonishment at the delicate lightness and spontaneous vivacity with which last night she played the earlier scenes. Nothing was wanting that could make this poor frivolous good-hearted little soul live for us in all the charm and all the pathos of her character, while the great outburst of the third act was handled with the masterly certainty of thegreat artiste. It is easy enough to understand the fascinati on which the part of Gilberte has for an actress, but it must be confessed that the play is not one that makes the same appeal after repeated doses. The crescendo of pathos is too loud altogether, and the fact that Sarah Bernhardt can still rouse an English audience to the most lively expression of frantic delight in a play which must be a very old story to more than half of those present, is the greatest tribute that could be paid to her art. The scene of the rehearsal, excellent comedy as it is, went as merrily on Tuesday at the Adelphi as it can ever have done on any stage and Mme. Bernhardt was ably supported by her excellent company. M. Magnier made a sincere and manly Valrear, and he played with a nice light touch. If he took a wrong and unromantic tone in the "Frou-Frou, toujours Frou-Frou" speech and made the rehearsal scene on his side a little too conventional, his performance had other merits to counterbalance imperfections which are, after all, but matters of opinion. M. Desjardins made a sufficiently impressive Sartorys; M. Chameroy was just what Brigard ought to be; Mme. Blanche Dufrene did all that could be done with Louise; and Mme. Dolley gave unusual charm and distinction to the Baronne.

One would not like to say that the long-looked-for coming dramatist has come; that in Mr. Hubert Henry Davies we have a writer who is to breathe again into our drama, whose present activities are mostly galvanic, the breath of life. But in (Mrs. Gorringe's Necklace) and (Cousin Kate,) he has shown that he has in the fullest degree at least some of the qualifications of the writer of great comedy. He has, for one thing, a keen eye for character as it crops up absurdly in daily life. It has been said that no man is a hero to his valet, and although we cannot all of us afford a valet, there is not one that viewed from some intimate angle is not at fair figure of fun. We may not see what there is to laugh at, but be assured there is plenty, and he is a dolt who thinks himself, and a churl that would wish himself other than

actor is defly dr. wn with an insight that is rather melancholy. Kate is a matured woman of the world, with an endless stock of trenchant commonsense. The part is sprightedly played by Miss Ellis Jeffreys. Desmond is a whimsical, yet shrewd, Irishman, and Mr. Cyril Maude makes every point. Master Cyril Smith is bright as Amy's schoolboy brother, and as her rather fatuous mother Miss Carlotta Addison is beyond reproach. Mr. Rudge Harding is excellent as the dense, platitudinous, self-satisfied locum tenens and Miss Beatrice Ferrar is good as the priggish Amy., The short cast is completed by Miss Pamela Goythorne, amusing as a maid-servant, to whom Mr. Davies carries down his sense of character. Even the domestic is not allowed to be colourless. We await with much interest the next play of Mr. Davies, who, at the end of an entirely successful evening, was most enthusiastically called for and received. It cannot be negligible. And it may be really great.

From the "Worst Women in London" to the most unimpeachable widow in Tory it seems, doubtless, to be a far cry. But the distance is, perhaps, less real than apparent. For even as Euripides has been called the most modern of ancient dramatists, so beneath the "sceptred pall" in which the tragedy of Racine "comes sweeping by" one discerns the play of passions which are the same yesterday, to-day, and for ever, and Andromache and Hermione would be just as true to eternal, unchanging nature if they were the latest confections of Worth or Paquin. Then, again, there is no more essentially modern actress than Mme. Berchardt, and yet when she played Hermione, as when she plays Phedre, she is absolutely "dans la peau de son rôle," because Racine's heroines are real live women, palpitating with passion which is not for an age, but for all time. Racine is, indeed, peculiarly the dramatist of woman, as the genius of his great predecessor, Corneille, was essentially virile. The performance was admirably summed up in the remark made to us by one of the most accomplished dramatic critics, that it was sufficient to disprove the accusation sometimes brought against the French that they too often send us over a single star of the first magnitude, surrounded, but not supported, by a galaxy of most ineffectual fires. You cannot play "Andromache" that way, and Mme. Bernhardt certainly did not try. This is no "one man"—we should say "one-woman"—"show." There are, the indeed three great parts in the play, the two "grandes amoureuses," Andromache and Hermione, and the stormy, Æschylean figure of Orest, not to mention Pyrrhus, a character which incapable hands would inevitably degenerate into mere monotony. Racine's style, simple, natural, intense—"razant la prose," as Sainte-Beauve has said of it—gives Mme. Bernhardt an admirable instrument for the expression of the fierce jealousy of a woman scorned, who avenges her own defeat by the hand of the man who loves her, but whom she cannot love. By contrast with the passionate figure of Hermione that of Andromache—torn by a divided duty of her dead husband, and her living son—stands out in tragic magnificence, and it is not too much to say that Mlle. Blanche Dufrene's remarkable performance shared the honours with that of Mme. Bernhardt. The Orestes of M. de Max was a fine piece of tempestuous acting, and M. Desjardin's admirable elocution was heard to advantage in the part of Pyrrhus. Passing from grave to gay by easy transition Mme. Bernhardt relieved the gloom of the classic tragedy by the production of a charming little one act fantaisie, entitled "Bohemos," by M. Miguel Zamacois, in which she played the part of a penniless young poet of twenty, played it with admirable espièglerie, and locked in to the life.

Few playgoers of the present day would probably welcome a general return to the scenic simplicity that characterised the playhouse in the days of Gloriana, but none the less lovers of the Shakesperian drama will find more than a merely archæological interest in the Elizabethan Stage Society's production of "Twelfth Night" at the Court Theatre. Besides the satisfaction of a reasonable interest in the conditions of the drama for which (pace Mr. Galley) Shakespeare actually wrote, the spectator is a gainer in more than one material respect from the complete absence of scenic effect. To an eye and ear accustomed to modern elaboration the characters and their parts seem to stand out fresher and clearer in their simple surroundings: we take our Shakespeare undiluted. And the reduction of the usual number of intervals to one enables the play to be performed virtually without cutting well within the time which is ordinarily required for modified version adapted for the stage to-day. The acting, too, is as a whole excellent. Mr. William Poel add to his general and indefatigable supervision of the production an admirable impersonation of Malvolio distinguishing with excellent effect his respective states of minds before, and after his discovery of Olivia's supposed letter. Olivia herself is played with great grace and dignity by Miss Douglas Reynold, who sparks her part with distinguished truth of feeling. The scenes with Sir Toby and Sir Andrew were spirited and rollicking enough though Mr. J. H. Brewer and Mr. Quinton M Pherson slightly heightened the absurdity of the characters for the sake of comic effect. The Duke was well played by Mr. Ernest Meads, and Mr. Tripp Edgar was also excellent as Sebastian. Viola alone secured an unsuccessful impersonation of the part. Miss M Dobie acted with delicacy and refinement, but her heroine somehow conveyed an incongruous impression of being a young woman with a recent domestic grievance against the purveyor of the family butcher—an effect undersigned by the dramatis and hardly satisfactory to the audience.

WASTE AT WOOLWICH.

WAR OFFICE AND CIVILIAN MANAGERS.

An echo of a scandal which attracted considerable attention just twelve months ago was contained in a paragraph in the Political Notes of "The Times" on June 15th. It may be remembered that during July last, the Public Accounts Committee, in reporting upon the waste which had occurred at the Woolwich Arsenal in disposing of the ashes of the brass foundry and rolling mill, expressed the view that the management of such establishments ought not to be entrusted to persons without experience and virtually recommended that only civilians specially qualified by long training should be employed.

It is now reported that, in spite of Treasury approval of the recommendations of the Committee, the military authorities are hostile to the proposal that none but civilians should be appointed. The Treasury are said to be firm in the attitude which they have taken up, and, in the public interest, it is greatly to be hoped that they will carry their point.

In the meantime, it will be interesting to review the chief features of the incidents which form the subject of the present dispute.

The statements made by Colonel Bainbridge, Chief Superintendent of the Ordnance Factories, before the Public Accounts Committee shed a remarkable light upon the manner in which the affairs of the nation were conducted at the Arsenal. That gentleman told the Committee what everyone at Woolwich know, that the ashes had for many years been used for the purpose of making up the road. In 1899 the subject of their disposal having been brought forward, the Superintendent of the Royal Carriage Department "could not say whether the stuff could be disposed of for any money value," and the ashes continued, therefore, to be used for the purpose indicated until 1900, when, the quantity having increased largely, they were allowed to be sold to Messrs. McKechnie Brothers for 3s. 4d. a ton. In October of that year the police noticed that con siderable men employed in the Arsenal were sharp enough to see what had remained dark to the authorities for a quarter of a century or more, and were picking out and selling scraps of metal from the loose ashes in the roads. It was only then discovered that the ashes were worth more than was being got for them, and, as a fact, two tons put up for sale at once realized £3 per ton, and 623 tons were afterwards sold at about that figure to the same person who previously had got it for one-thirty-sixth of the price.

Colonel Bainbridge's explanations failed to convince the Committee. He attributed the blame in the first case to the principal foremen of the factories, and then to the superintendents, though "he did not really see how the superintendent could go and grope about his factory and inspect his ashheaps." He added, "It is sure by the business of someone to tell him about it." This line of argument appeared to have staggered the Committee. "An inexcusable waste of a valuable metal such as brass has," they said, "been going on for many years, the total loss in connection with which is possibly £250,000, and yet the witness considers that the responsible heads of the various factories can hardly be held accountable unless a subordinate, receiving weekly wages, calls attention to what is taking place. . . . Even now there is no guarantee that the price given is adequate, because no analysis of the ashes has been made; and the witness does not deem it necessary to put the matter to such a test."

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee presided at an adjourned sitting of the Third Criminal Sessions yesterday.

USING A FORGED DOCUMENT AND THEFT.

Nadirsha Curasjee, a student, was charged with using as genuine a forged document, knowing or having reason to believe the same to be forged, and with theft of a bill for Rs. 37-4-0, made out in favour of Eruchsha Dadabhoy against Mr. Fred. DeLair. Mr Rustom Wadia, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Kasi Kabirudin, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Patel, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Wadia, in addressing the jury, said the accused was charged with using as genuine a forged document, namely, a bill for Rs. 37-4 in favour of Eruchsha Dadabhoy, a dealer in photographic materials, against Mr. Fred Delair, a photographer. The document purported to be signed by Cawasjee Nasarwanjee on behalf of the complainant Eruchsha. The case for the prosecution was that the bill had been missing for some time; the accused got possession of it, and recovered the amount from Fred Delair, which really ought to have gone to complainant. Cawasjee Nasarwanjee, who was formerly in the employ of the complainant, would tell the jury that the bill, which bore his signature, was not really signed by him, and he did not authorize any one to sign it on his behalf. Police officers, who had made enquiries in the case, would tell the jury how they succeeded in tracing the use of the bill to the accused. A witness would be called who would tell the jury that the amount of the bill was paid to him by Mr. Fred De Lair, to whom he went at the request of the accused.

Several witnesses were examined for the prosecution during the day. It appeared that the prisoner sent a boy to Mr. Fred DeLair with a bill for Rs. 37-4-0, which amount was paid for photographic materials supplied by the complainant. The boy stated that he paid the money to the prisoner at Dhobie Talao near the complainant's shop. The signature on the bill which purported to be signed by the complainant's manager was a forgery. Mr Sloane, Superintendent of the Criminal Investigation Department, deposed to statements made by the accused, which enabled the police to prosecute their enquiries into the case.

At the close of the case, the prisoner in answer to the court, said he used to go to the complainant's shop. He heard the statement of D. B. Engineer that he had given him a bill for cashing. That statement was not true. He did not know anything about the bill. The signature on the bill was not in his (prisoner's) handwriting. He knew D B Engineer by sight only. He left his case in the hands of his counsel.

Mr Rustom Wadia summed up the effect of the evidence which the prosecution had been enabled to call in support of his opening statement. The complainant was a respectable mecohant, and the prisoner had assigned no motive why he should get up a false charge against him. The main question was whether the jury believed the story told by the boy D B engineer. If they did not believe it they must acquit the prisoner. But the boy had told a consistent story which was corroborated in material part by other evidence in the case.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, on behalf of the prisoner, said the whole case rested on the evidence of the boy, but he did not believe the jury would attach any weight to it. The evidence of the complainant conflicted with that of Mr. Fred DeLair, and that was a material point for the consideration of the jury. The complainant Eruchsha Dadabhoy might be a respectable man; but the learned counsel said, if anything, he demolished the whole case for the prosecution. The evidence of the boy, counsel argued, should be received as that of an accomplice. It was a most curious thing that the manager of the shop should show complete ignorance about the bill. Not the least attempt was made to ascertain what had become of the original bill, which the manager had written for presentation to Mr. Fred De Lair. It was for the prosecution to prove the charge up to the hilt; but they had failed to do so in this instance. The learned counsel said he had not the least doubt that the jury would acquit the prisoner.

At this stage the court adjourned till this morning.

THE DISASTER AT THE MARKET.

(Concluded from page 5.)

The agreement for the payment of Rs. 4000 was made in the presence of Mr. Mirza and his father. They both advised me to do the work departmentally and not by contract. The building actually cost me between two and three lakhs of rupees. The revised plans were sent to the Improvement Trust and the Municipality on the 19th February 1902. I do not know whether those plans were passed. Mr. Mirza may tell you.

Then you did not care to know whether they were passed or not?—No, I did not, because, although deviations had occurred in the construction of blocks A. B. and C. the Improvement Trust had granted completion certificate, so I thought that I would eventually get the completion certificate for block D also (A laugh). I gave a notice to the Trust regarding the excavation of foundations of blocks in the north-east corner on the 27th February 1902. I did not give a similar notice as regards block D because when the work is started the officers of the Improvement Trust come to see it from time to time and no notice was therefore sent in with regard to block D.

THE BEAMS.

Have you seen beams B. C. and D?—Yes. But did not see them before they were put in position. I did not take any particular notice of them after they were put up. I saw them casually. I have seen and examined them after the collapse.

Do you think it was a good timber?—Now I do not think so.

Who is responsible for putting in that timber?—The mistry and the carpenters. I do not think Mr. Mirza is responsible for that. Except Mr. Mirza, I did not engage any one to supervise how the mistry and carpenters did their work. I do not say that Mr. Mirza was responsible for the beams.

By the Coroner: I think Judah was a competent mistry to do the work himself without any body's supervision. When I received Mr. Mirza's letter on the 25th October 1901, I did not understand it, I understood it properly to-day. When I asked him what did he mean by writing that letter, he only laughed.

The inquiry was adjourned till this morning.

NOTES FROM GODHRA.

Our Godhra correspondent writes:—We watch with interest and even jealousy the monsoon reports and accounts of welcome showers that have taken place along the coast and in the Dekkan. As yet we have had practically no rain here. One light shower lasting about ten minutes occurred about a week or ten days since, but that is all. Occasionally the sky clouds over, and raises our hopes, but then also comes the wind, and blows all the clouds away, leaving the sky clearer than ever. Rain has fallen to the south and east of Godhra, and slightly at Dohad, where maize sowing are said to have commenced.

Locusts have appeared between Godhra, and Dohad, and are doing considerable damage to the foliage. As yet there are no crops to attract their attention. Their coming seems to have been rather peculiar, as there are nowhere any reports of the appearance of a swarm. It is to be hoped that they will have departed ere the crops appear.

THE UNITED PROVINCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your remark in the "Gazette" of to-day as to the clumsiness of the name "United Provinces of Agra and Oudh," why not pack it into a portmanteau thus:—

Agrhouda
Aghoudar
Grhouada
Darghaus
} or even Oudhagra.

I should like a new cravat. Do you think this would run to a K. I. H.?—Yours, &c.,

HUMPTY-DUMPTY.

The Sea Wall, Bombay, July 7.

The Odessa correspondent of the "Standard" states that the Russian Company's steamer "Korniloff" sailed from that port on 13th June for the Persian Gulf with a full cargo of assorted merchandise. She also carried the newly appointed Russian Agent to Busbire.

THE FAR EAST.

NEW COMMERCIAL TREATY.

CONCESSIONS BY CHINA.

INLAND LIKIN STATIONS ABOLISHED.

A telegram dated Shanghai, June 15 says:—The Chinese officials negotiating with regard to an American Commercial Treaty have agreed to completely abolish all inland likins and Native Custom Houses and salt and opium stations, leaving only the Customs on the sea coast and land frontier where goods will pay 12 1-2 per cent. duty afterwards being unassessable. This shows a large advantage against the Mackay treaty. The Americans, Italians and Japanese, the only powers negotiating for the treaty are now protesting against transferring further negotiations from Shanghai to Peking.

SUICIDE AT SHANGHAI.

A BROKER SHOOTS HIMSELF.

Mr. R. M. Campbell, bill broker, who is well-known here, and also in Hongkong, shot himself with a revolver to-day just outside the General Hospital gate.

He dropped a letter which stated: 'This was an accident. Don't telegraph the news Home, or spread the report in Shanghai suddenly.'

The letter was addressed to 'Mr. Anderson, Stock Broker.'

An inquest will be held to-morrow.

Nothing is known as to the motive which caused Mr. Campbell to take his life.

RUSSIANS CONSTRUCTING BARRACKS.

PEKING June 4.

A party who has just returned to Peking from Seoul, via Wiju and Antung, states that about 100 Russians were at Ryongan when he passed through. Twenty one of these were identified as soldier. They were all engaged in constructing barracks. Two steamboats were in the river. At Antung there were 30 Russian soldiers. At Tatungkao there were 20 or 30 Russians at one time, but they all left for Ryongan after a short stay. Visits of Russian officers to Antung and Wiju districts are frequent. They recruit mounted bandits and assign them to different stations.

THE DISTURBANCE AT YUNNAN.

RIOTERS AT LARGE.

Information from Yunnan shows that the district has been in sore straits. The place has been held in state of terror by bands of miners, who commenced operations by plundering the Au Mi Chau city, which is situated about 500 leagues from Yunnan, the chief city. They succeeded in taking the city after killing a mandarin and an officer. The gangs are mostly composed of miners, who fail to secure other engagements, and run at large plundering and rioting. Further news has been received to the effect that another city in the same locality has been seized whilst on the 29th ult. the Shek Ping district was also raided and captured. Viceroy Lau Ngai of the Leung Kong district, has despatched 3000 troops to Yunnan in order to assist in checking the disturbance.

Letters sent to the embassadors at Pekin, refer to the fact that the recently captured district of Lin An has been restored by the Chinese Authorities. At the approach of reinforcement the rioters quitted the city without causing further commotion and went towards the district called Nung Chi, where fresh trouble occurred. The Chinese officials subsequently entered the city with safety and discovered that the foreigners had not been interfered with and were unharmed.

A telegram from Peking states that Sir Robert Hart reported to the Chinese Government that the rioters were members of Reform Societies.

Chinese officials hold that the matter should not be regarded as a very big occurrence, since such things happen very frequently.

CANTON'S NEW VICEROY.

H. E. Tsen Ch'un-hsuen, the new Viceroy of the Two Kuang provinces, who is regarded as one of the strongest men in the Chinese Empire at present arrived in Hongkong on the 14th inst., by the Chinese cruiser "Hai Tien en route" to Canton. As the cruiser proceeded up the harbour, salutes were fired from the Commodore's ship Tamar, and the Russian cruiser Pobeda. About one o'clock the new Viceroy landed at Blake Pier, being received by Sir John Keane, Bart., Private Secretary to the Governor, and the band and body guard of the Burma Light Infantry. The visitor proceeded to Government house in a chair, and was entertained by Sir Henry Blake. In the afternoon he sailed for Canton, where he is expected. His Excellency will take over the seals of office to-day 15th inst. On his way South to Hongkong, the Viceroy made a stoppage at Wosung, where the Shanghai Taotai, Yuan Shu-hsun, Hsiang, prefect of Soochow and Taotai-designate of Kiung chow (Hainan Island), Kaungtung province, and a number of other officials of Shanghai met him Marshal Su Yuanch'un, ex-Commander-in-chief of Kwangsi province arrived on June 8th at Shanghai from Canton "en route" to Peking for audience.

THE RUSSIAN DEMANDS.

A REVISED LIST.

The "Kobe Herald" publishes the following telegram, dated Peking, June 15:—Lessar has now forwarded to the Government the new Russian demands respecting Manchuria. The new proposal follows the lines of the Secret Treaty proposed by the Acting Minister to Peking. The gist of the new Treaty is reported to be as set forth below:—

1.—Manchuria shall not be conceded leased to any power without Russia's consent. Neither political nor commercial privileges shall be granted to any power without Russian consent.

2.—Any privilege or right already granted to Russian subjects shall been joyed by them permanently.

3.—The Chinese Generals in common of troops in Shinking, Kirin and Heilung change shall engage Russian officers as Instructors.

4.—The construction of a Russian telegraph in Manchuria shall be permitted.

5.—No system of reform shall be enforced in Manchuria without the consent of Russia.

Another telegram to the same paper dated 3rd June says:—Since his return to the Peking, M. Paul Lessar, Russian Minister Plenipotentiary, does not appear to have re-opened negotiations with the Waiwupu with reference to the new demands essential to the evacuation of Manchuria. Yet M. Piancon, Russian Charge d'affaires, notified the Woiwupu requesting the latter on the day of the Minister's arrival in Peking (namely, on 29th May) to answer immediately, in view of M. Lessar's return whether China accepted the articles still unsettled of the Muscow new claims. Having received no reply thereanent since then from the Waiwupu the Charge has again asked the China authorities whether they are contemplating a resumption of negotiation in the court of next year. Meanwhile Prince Chang has secured sick leave for five days in order, it is reported, to deliberate and discuss the Manchurian question. Son of Prince Tsai Chen (his son) and Mr. Chang Tung who returned from Japan on the 2nd instant. Prince Ching who has been suffering of late from sore throat is becoming convalescent.

ALLEGED BRIBERY OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

On information received at the Central Police Station on June 17, Inspector Robert Gardener McEwen, Inspector of Markets, Niels August Johnson, assistant Inspector of Markets, Pang Chin Ngok, manager of the Hop Wo Chan, merchants' store at No. 236 Des Voeux Road West, and Tang Ah So, coolie in charge of the Wanchai Market, were arrested on charges of being concerned with receiving and offering certain bribes. At the Police Court on June 18, the prisoners were brought before Mr. J. H. Kemp. Inspector McEwen was charged for that he on the 24th day of December 1902, in this Colony, then being a public servant, accepted the sum of dols. 120 from one Chan Wong, and the sum of 100 dol., from Ip Chung, Wo Kam, and Lam Hing Shang, with a view to influence his conduct as such public servant, contrary to section 3 of Ordinance 3 of 1898.'

N. A. Johnson, was brought up on the following charge—'that he, on the 24th day of December, 1902., then being a public servant, accepted the sum of 100 dols. from Ip Chuo, Wo Kam, and Lam Hing Shan, with a view to influence his conduct as such public servant, contrary to section 3 of Ordinance of 3 1898,' to which he pleaded not guilty.

Pang Chin Ngok, the manager of the merchants' stall at Des Voeux Road West, was indicted on a charge of 'receiving a bribe of 200 dollers which was offered by him to the Inspector, to which charge, he pleaded guilty. The coolie, who was charged with receiving the sum of 20 dollers from Long Shu Fongo, also to be offered to the Inspector, pleaded not guilty to the charge.

Mr. Hastings, (of Messrs Deacon and Hastings,) appeared on behalf of McEwen, who pleaded not guilty, and the other accused were not defended.

Mr. Kemp then remanded the cases till Thursday, June 25, when they will be heard. The accused were all let out on bail of 500 dollers, each.

GOVERNOR TUAN FANG AND THE REFORMERS.

A Wuchang dispatch reports that Governor Tuan Fang of that city has sent instructions to all the Taotais and prefects under his jurisdiction in Hupeh province to put a stop to all manner of free speech and discussion of Government affairs amongst the people, and that as the Reformers are suspected of having stirred up this dissatisfaction with the Government in regard to Manchuria, Reformers wherever found are to be arrested and searchingly questioned as to their movements and political views. Apropos, news has also been received here that the Kolao Hui and other secret societies are preparing to rise in Hupeh. Tickets distributed by emissaries of the secret societies are printed like foreign bank-notes, stating in English and Chinese that the Chen Feng Bank promises to pay the Bearer (so many) dollars. It is reported that a quantity of these tickets or pseudo-bank-notes have been accidentally discovered in the possession of a number of soldiers belonging to the Hupeh army.

THE RISING IN LINGAN.

Late dispatches received from Yunnan with regard to the recent rising of the miners in Lingan, Yunnan province, which subsequently led to the death of the prefect of Lingan, an official named Tang, states that the unlucky officer was not murdered by the insurgents as at first reported, but that he committed suicide as soon as the rioters appeared at the gates of the city. It appeared that the rulers being out of work and consequently foodless had asked for relief from the officials who attempted to treat them as rowdies and this brought about armed outbreak. It is also stated that telegraphic communications between Yunnan city, the Capital of the province of that name (where there is stationed a French Consul-General) have been restored and that the country between the two points is quiet.

CHINA'S RECOGNITION OF FOREIGN SERVICE.

The "N. C. Daily News" publishes the following record of China's recognition of the services of foreigners. H. E. Wu, the Acting Governor of Shansi, memorialised the throne last month that the following honours be conferred in consideration of the generous and enlightened service of the Protestant missionaries in the settlement of the Boxer troubles in Shansi, for not exacting full and deserved indemnities for the heavy losses of life and property sustained by them, and for using what the Chinese themselves considered a moderate fine for the establishment of a University for Western learning there, viz. to the Rev. Timothy Richard, D. D. Litt. D., Mandarin Button of the first rank, the Rev. Moir Duncan, M. A., Mandarin Button of the second rank. Mr. D. E. Hoste, B. A., Mandarin Button of the third rank, Dr. E. H. Edwards, Mandarin Button of the third rank, and Dr. Atwood Mandarin Button of the third rank. The memorial was approved by the Throne.

RUSSIA'S 'SECRET' AGREEMENTS.

According to native sources, says the "Peking and Tientsin Times," the day after M. Lessar reached Peking he sent an official dispatch to the "Wai-Wu" saying the articles of our private agreement have become known to all the nations of the world, and certain Powers wish to interfere. This has not only resulted in no benefit to you, but is also very disadvantageous to the Government, and that such articles must therefore be cancelled in order to avoid complications. As to the other articles of the agreement you must keep them positively secret and not let any one know about them. The Chinese boldly affirm that they have not conceded anything to Russia, and the Russians officially affirm that there are not other clauses to the demands which in themselves were all a mistake. The "Times" Correspondent in Peking, on the other hand, affirms China has secretly agreed to all, and that Russia's reported attitude on the Yalu and elsewhere is perfectly correct. Whatever China may or may not conceed to Russia through fear, she falls short of keeping the secrets committed to her charge, that is evident.

A REPORTED LOAN FROM RUSSIA.

A Peking dispatch states that it is rumoured in Court circles that the chief eunuch, Li Lien-ying has obtained for the Empress Dowager a loan of one million taels from the Russo-Chinese Bank. There are however other rumours which declare that this money is not a loan but a gift in return for favours received and about to be received with reference to Manchuria.

PLAGUE AMONGST POULTRY.

The President of the Hinsky Sanitery Board stated at the meeting on June 18 that fowls at the Central as well as at the Western Market had been infected with plague, and that measures were being taken to destroy the crates in which they had come and to compel the stall-owners to provide new crates. On 12th June 6 fowls were sent from the Central Market for examination, and 4 were found to be infected with plague; on 14th June 2 were sent and 1 was infected, on 15th June 2 fowls were sent, and again on 16th June, and on each occasion 1 was infected. The stalls from which the infected fowls had been taken were Nos. 84, 83, 81, 67, 63, and 61. Enquiry was being made as to the possibility of the fowls being imported back into the Colony, but the presumption was that they contracted the disease in the crates in which they were housed, some of which were filthy. Compensation for property destroyed would be paid and the stallholders had been informed that their claims would be considered by the sub-committee of the Board appointed for the purpose.

A MORPHIA MYSTERY.

EXTRAORDINARY EVIDENCE AT A CITY INQUEST.

Some amazing facts with reference to the use of morphia were elicited at the opening of an inquest on the body of a man named Henry Harris, aged fifty, before Dr. Waldo, the London City coroner.

Mr. Andrew C. Maciel, who described himself as a poet and playwright, said that Harris called on him at his office in Queen Victoria-street and they went across the road to a public-house. On the way Harris became ill, and said that he had been poisoned. His face changed colour, and he lost the use of his limbs.

Afterwards according to Mr. Maciel, Harris said that he went to his chemist and asked for his "usual bottle of morphia," that a strange assistant served him and that when he drank from the bottle in the shop he felt a fiery pain in the throat, whereupon he told the assistant that he had not been given morphia. He said that this was admitted, an apology made, and morphia given him.

Mr. Maciel explained that he had only met Harris twice before. On the first occasion he saw him turn away from him and drink from a red-labelled bottle which he took out of his pocket. Noticing the same thing the next time Harris came to see him, he questioned him, and Harris replied that he always drank morphia.

Sidney Harris said that he knew his father had taken morphia for over twenty years. He was a carpet designer, and as his work was sedentary and very severe, he took the morphia to concentrate his mind.

"My father couldn't live without morphia," he added. I have known him to take a large dose of it—half an ounce at a time. He would go into a chemist's and drink doses in the shop. However large the dose, it never seemed to hurt him.

Dr. Howard Whale, house physician at St. Bartholomews, said that the man was admitted about nine, and died just before ten o'clock.

He was unable to give any opinion as to the cause of death, but there was nothing to indicate morphia poisoning.

When a glass of water was offered to Harris on admission he was frightened, and jerked his head away as soon as his lips touched it. This jerky motion of the head might indicate several things—tetanus, hydrophobia or strychnine poisoning for instance.

When morphia killed, it took the form of open poisoning or some form of delirium. Harris, however, was perfectly lucid. Morphia, in its first effect made the brain more lucid than ordinarily, but this was succeeded by drowsiness and dulness.

The inquest was adjourned until June 30 in order that an analysis might be made.

If statues still continue to be erected at the present rate, the aspect of Paris in a few years will be something peculiar. The Jardin du Luxembourg, the Parc Monceau, and other public gardens are already crowded with them, and thirty or more are now in course of construction. Almost regularly once a week an inauguration takes place. Last Sunday the statue of Ferdinand Fabre was first shown to the public. On Saturday will be inaugurated the monument in memory of Garnier, the architect of the Paris Grand Opera House. Statues of Gounod and Ambroise Thomas are also in course of construction, and Bernstamm is busy on the bust of Paillaron, which will shortly be seen in the Parc Monceau, close to the Avenue Velasquez.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE JAINS AND THE PALITANA DURBAR.

The "Rast Gofter" thus comments upon the decision of the Political Agent in the matter of recent dispute between the Jains and the Palitana Durbar:—The Political Agent, before whom the Jains had filed a complaint against the Palitana Durbar, for having offended their religious susceptibilities by entering their sacred temples with shoes on, is reported to have decided in favour of the Durbar. Colonel Ashby is stated to have held that, under the Agency decision of 1880, the action of the Palitana Durbar in entering the tonks or enclosures was perfectly justifiable, and that the action was a bona-fide one, the wearing of the shoes on the occasion being besides ascertained to have been only in the tomks or enclosures and not in the temples. It is ruled however that since the wearing of the shoes in tomks is repugnant to the feelings of the Jains it should not be repeated in future. From the ruler of a native State we repeat, the Jains had the right to expect greater consideration for the religious feelings and susceptibilities of his subjects, and it was a greater blunder to have refused handsome reparation when it was made clear that a mistake, and something more than a mistake was committed in allowing the officials to walk into the precincts of the temples with their shoes on.

The "Gujarati" says:—It is not a very edifying spectacle to see the Palitana Durbar wrangling with the Jain community over the question of its officials being allowed to enter the sacred Satranja Temples with shoes on, and the intervention of the Political Agent being invoked to settle the matter. The Darbar and its officials may be technically right. But in dealing with the religious susceptibilities of an important community, an Indian ruler may well be expected to handle the subject in a generous and even respectful spirit without the intervention of an alien authority. Nothing has more powerfully conduced to the stability of British rule than the principle of religious toleration and neutrality which our Government have as a rule adhered to in the administration of the land of various races and creeds, and it goes without saying that our native chiefs and princes ought not to act upon any other principle.

A NOVEL EXPERIMENT AT BARODA.

In noticing a novel experiment in education which is to be made at Baroda, the "Rast Goftar" states:—Few princes in India have been known to have been taking so great or so keen an interest in the problem of Education as His Highness the Gaekwar. Another important experiment, we are informed, is shortly to be made, which, if it succeeds as many hope it will, have wrought a far-reaching change not only in the method of imparting higher education in India, but in the results derived from the present system. It has often been argued, and not altogether without reason, that the present system of imparting higher education in science and higher literature through the vernaculars is both wasteful and unsatisfactory. It impedes, in the first place, the progress of the student as he is compelled to master a foreign language sufficiently well till he can be taught the elements in sciences, and in the next place he is, on account of the medium being a foreign tongue, not able to assimilate what is being taught to him, and thus the results are eminently unsatisfactory, so far as the majority of our educated men are concerned. His Highness the Gaekwar has, therefore, undertaken to try the experiment of starting a vernacular school for imparting knowledge of science and higher literature through the medium of the vernacular. It will not be only a novel experiment, but a revolutionizing one as far as the future of the country is concerned if it succeeds.

THE REPORT OF THE INDIAN POLICE COMMISSION.

The Report of the Police Commission, says the Voice of India, threatens to produce quite a different result: it will probably create a storm. A flash here and a flash there have made the darkness visible, and have quickly disappeared in the clouds. An additional expenditure of three crores of rupees!—the report took one's breath away, but it was forthwith contradicted. It now appears that the majority of the Commissioners have pronounced the separation of the judicial from executive duties as impracticable and unnecessary. The Maharaja of Durbhanga is believed to have written a strong minute of dissent. He will be the Gurudas Banerjee of the Police Commission. Let us wait and see. On this much-vexed question, however, the Police Commission will not have said the last word. Lord Curzon has been studying it independently, and in his Budget speech he gave an idea of the enormous bulk of the literature that the persons consulted had placed before him on the subject.

THE BIRTHDAY HONOURS LIST.

The "Indu Prakesh" says:—The annual list of honours conferred on the birthday of the Sovereign has been published. It may be justly said to be the list of Darbar Executives who were engaged in the preparations of the Delhi Durbar and who contributed in no small measure to its success. The Viceroy will not be taken to task for unnecessarily swelling the list with the names of European Officers who were not directly concerned in the execution of complicated and difficult plans and projection in connection with the Delhi Darbar arrangements. But the regret is that there is only one native gentleman on the list, Rai Bahadur Gangaram, Executive Engineer, First Grade, Public Works Department, to whom the work of laying out the new Delhi Darbar Camps was entrusted and who did it so successfully. There were also other native officers who had assisted the Executive Engineer in the execution of the plans drawn up by the European Engineers under instructions from the Viceroy and they deserve worthy some recognition at the hands of the Government of India. Besides, there are a number of Native gentlemen of independent position and influence who have directly and indirectly assisted Government officials in making the Darbar a success. And it is quite natural that they may expect some distinction conferred upon them in token of the valuable services rendered by them.

THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUSTS.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" draws an amusing contrast in respect to the way in which the Calcutta and Bombay Improvement Trusts are going to their work:—But just let them (the Bombay Trust) think of what Calcutta is going to do—Calcutta which is severely warned by a public spirited body of citizens, well supported by an enlightened and powerful Press—English and Native—to beware of the disastrous policy of the Bombay Improvement Board. Let them learn how the Committee appointed for the organisation of sanitary improvements is proceeding with its labours. In the first place, profiting by the misfortunes of Bombay, it is now having a thorough comprehensive sanitary survey of the city. It is next preparing schemes to house at least, as a first instalment, ten thousand of the poorest grovelling in those insanitary dens, known as bustees, in chawls to be immediately erected in the suburbs where there is ample vacant space. When these are built, then only will it take on hand the demolition of slums and insanitary buildings and those in the worst areas of the town. Lastly, it will not give even a moment's thought to the construction of the precious ventilating shafts, by way of arterial roads, from east to west as here and thus save lakhs of the monies of the rate-payers. In fact Calcutta is now proceeding on the only basis which is recognised as sound. It is elaborating its several proposals and projects and suggesting in want order these should be taken up. Capital says the project commends itself to the common-sense of the entire community. Once the right end of a string is got hold of at beginning, the process of unravelment becomes comparatively easy. Exactly so. But the Bombay improvement Board and its apologists in the Corporation have not yet known that is has never got hold of the right end of the string and that so long it fails to have it The process of unravelment will not only be difficult but it will be like unto the labour of Sisyphus. Here is another pregnant remark which the apologists should take to heart. By having a well digested plan arranged for the whole scheme the work can be tackled systematically along definite lines and just so much of it at a time as can be easily financed.

PELICAN AND BRITISH EMPIRE LIFE OFFICE.

The British Empire Mutual life Assurance Co. Ld., has now amalgamated with the Pelican Life Insurance Company and has become the oldest office in the world confining itself to Life Insurance solely The amalgamation took place in the current year under an Act of Parliament and the business will henceforth be conducted under the above style. According to the last valuation of the respective Companies the net liability under Life Assurance and Annuity Contracts amount to Rs. 6,29,69,415 while the Life Assurance and other funds amount to Rs. 6,61,88,790 in addition to the subscribed capital of Rs. 1,50,00,000 The total resources available to meet the liabilities are Rs. 8,11,88,790. From this it will be seen that the resources of the Company are very largely in excess of its liabilities, and this is borne out by very stringent actuarial valuation. It is evident therefore that a Policy in the Pelican and British Empire may justly be described as a "Gilt-edged" Security. Another important feature in connection with this amalgamation is the large reduction that will accrue in working expenses which it is expected will not now exceed 10 per cent of the premium received The Company will still be conducted on the mutual principle and the profits will be divided among the policy holders entitled to participate therein The advantages offered by the Company's "Positive" system is also retained and prospectuses setting forth the special features of this system will be forwarded on application to the Local Agents Messrs. Latham and Co., Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

Alive to the public interest which has been excited in the new wonder, radium, Professor Ray Lankester has arranged at the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, a little exhibition which anyone may inspect. It is just inside the entrance-hall, on the right-hand side. In a glass saucer are three little atoms of radium salt, of a yellow-brown colour. One needs fairly good sight to see them. A few grains such as these are all that are to be extracted, after an elaborate and costly process, from a ton of the mineral pitchblende, two lumps of which from Cornwall and Bohemia respectively, are placed at the side.

But what will chiefly interest is a dark box showing the luminous property of radium. On lifting a black cloth at one end and peering in the word Baddium, in capital letters, and a little panel of light are clearly to be distinguished, as if a dull lamp were shining through glass. In fact the box is entirely dark except for the self-contained light from the mineral the letters having been painted with radium bromide on a material (hexagonal sulphide of zinc which becomes luminous when a radium compound is near it.

The life story of the late Mr. Stephen Williamson is a splendid record of philanthropy. He took a lead in developing local Presbyterianism, with the result that sixteen churches were erected in Liverpool, many of which were built wholly at his expense. With Mr. J. Beazley he founded the Seamen's Orphanage; in association with Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P., he established Sheltering Homes for Waifs, and assisted to build up the usefulness of the Seamen's Friend Society. He co-operated with others to found the Y. M C.A., gave enthusiastic support to Dr. Lundie's Purity Crusade, a movement for better supervision of publichouses, and bore the expense ense entirely of a public-house missionary attached to the City Mission. For yonths in his employ he opened a Home for Apprentices, and was one of the earliest supporters of the University College scheme. Nor did Mr. Williamson confine his benefactions to Liverpool; his generosity to his birthplace was also on a munificent scale.

WRITERS AND READERS.

ANOTHER Stevenson book will be published next month by Messrs. Constable. It is called Memories of Vailima, and is the joint production of Miss Isabel Strong and Mr. Lloyd Osbourne. The volume opens with some hitherto unpublished verses by R. L. S. written so far back as 1872. Miss Strong's share in the publication is confined to articles entitled Vailima Table Talk, Pola, and Samoan Songs, and Mr. Lloyd Osbourne describes Mr. Stevenson's Home Life at Vailima. The volume will contain as a frontispiece a photograph of Stevenson taken in Australia in 1893.

Mr. Mortimer Menpes's new book, World's Children, will be published immediately by Messrs. Black. It contains 100 full-page illustrations in colour of typical children in twenty-five countries. The accompanying letterpress has been written by Miss Dorothy Menpes. His next book, illustrating India, with special reference to the recent Durbar, is in course of preparation.

The third volume of the library edition of Ruskin's works will not be published until July 3, owing to the care taken by the editors to make the book absolutely complete. The volume runs to 750 pages, and comprises the first instalment of Modern Painters and a great quantity of hitherto uncollected writting, including Ruskin's Reply to Blackwood, his correspondence with Prout, Liddell, and his private tutor, Osborne Gorden.

Lady Burghclere is now revising the proofs of her life of George Villiers, second Duke of Buckingham, 1627-1688, which she describes as a Study in the History of the Restoration. Lady Burghclere states that she has not attempted to produce an apology. There are incidents (she says), in the life of George Villiers which veriest sophistry cannot condone. Yet surely the student of human nature may claim some attention for that strange being whom the hostile satirist described as not one, but all mankind's epitome. It is never wise to judge one generation by the moral standard of another. Yet few Englishmen have been so lavishly endowed with gifts of mind and charm of person, and his passionate and constant advocacy of religious freedom speaks as well for his heart as for his brain.

Next week Messrs. Macmillan will publish the new volume of the American Sportsman's Library. This treats of the big game fishes of the United States, and is written by Mr. C F. Holder. The author mentions that some of the fish, notably tarpon, run up to 1,000lb. weight, and are taken with rod and reel weighting. 300lb.

We are asked to announce that Messrs. Harper have acquired the publishing business of Mr. Robert Howard Russell, of New York, and incorporated it with their own. They will, however, issue the publications of Mr. Russell with his imprint. Mr. Justin Huntly McCarthy's novel Marjorie is one of these publications. It is dedicated to Mr. Anthony Hope and will be published on Thursday.

Mr. Justin McCarthy is at work at Westgate on three publications. He is revising and practically rewriting the first volume of A History of the Four Georges, which has been out of print for many months; he is completing The History of Our Own Times, bringing it down to the accession of King Edward; and he is making steady progress with his authobiography.

Major-General Sir Frederick Maurice hopes to finish the official history of the South African war in about four years, and with his present staff intends to publish one volume every six months. The work has been divided among a number of sections of clerks, each presided over by a professional expert, and office accomodation has been secured on the north side of Pallmall. Thousands of documents have been received, but before a start on the history can be made these will have to be arranged in proper order and indexed.

Lieut-General Sir Montague Gerard has been for forty years in the Army, the greater part of which time he has spent in India. He has now written a book entitled Leaves from the Diaries of a soldier and Sportsman during Twenty Years' Service in India, Abyssinia, and other Countries, and this will be published in the autumn by Mr. John Murray. In his preface the author remarks that he has not adopted the Hunterian method of writing Indian names, which necessary though it may be for official purposes, is better adopted for Volapuk than for the English language. Any prejudice, he adds, I may once have entertained in its favour was effectually dispelled on hearing a traveller speak of My-rat when he meant Meerut, now officially disguised under the pseudonym of Mirat.

Mr. John Weathers, who was formerly one of the officials at Kew Garden, has lately been devoting his leisure moments to writing a book about Beautiful Roses. This is just published, with coloured illustrations, by Messrs. Simpkin. In the autumn another volume from his pen will be issued. It will deal Beautiful Flowering Trees and Shrubs.

A hotel keeper in New York City, Mr. Simeon Ford, is the author of a book entitled A few Remarks, which Messrs. Doubleday Page are about to publish. Mr. Ford, in his youth, had ambitions to become a barrister, but he was too nervous as a speaker to obtain many briefs. So he turned his attention to hotel anagement, with results well known to American. A Few Remarks is described as a humorous book.

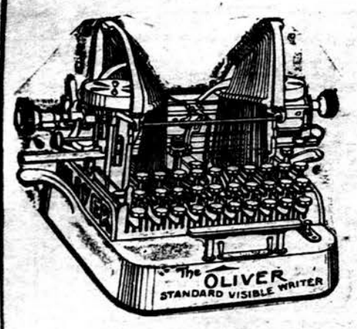
A book of Travel, by Mr. G. M. A. Hewett, will be published in the autumn by Mr. George Allen. Messrs. Constable will issue next week Undersong, by Mr. Herbert Macilwain; and Barbara Lad, by the Canadian author Mr. Charles G. Roberts. The title of the latter is the name of the heroine. The same firm will publish Mr. Robert W. Chamber's new novel, Maids of Paradise. This deals with an episode in the Franco-Prussian War. Messrs. Chatto and Windus will issue Mr. Barry Pain's new book, Eliza's Husband at the end of next month. Mr. John Long will publish shortly a new novel by Miss Florence Warden entitled No. 3, The Square. Against the Pikes is the title of a novel written by Miss Marry F. A. Tench which Messrs. W. R. Russell are about to issue. Mr. W. N. Harben's new novel will be called The Substitute, and will be published by Messrs. Harper. It is a story of Northern Georgia,

Mr. John Morley has nearly completed his biography of Mr. Gladstone, and it is now hoped that it will be ready for publication on October 2 Mr. H. Hiorns, the head of the Metallurgy Department in the Birmingham Technical School, has written for Messrs. Macmillan a treatise on Steel and Iron, which will shortly be published. Mr. Rudyard Kipling's new volume of poems. The Five Nations, will be issued in October, The seventh volume of the Cambridge Modern History will be published on Wednesday. It is devoted to the United States. The second volume, dealing with the reformation, is now in the press. Mr. R. J. Mecredy's Motor Books will be published by Mr. John Lane on Tuesday. Nearly every page contains an illustration. Mr. George Allen is about to issue a new edition, with fresh maps, of Mr. Alexander Robertson's Through the Dolomites from Venice to Toblach. Major B F. S. Baden-Powell has written a book called War in Practice, which Messrs. Isbister will publish. It will contain an introduction by the author's brother, B. P. Some further reminiscences of Scott are to be published shortly by Messrs. Grant, of Edinburgh, under the title Sir Walter Scott and his Country. The recorder is the author of A Girl's Life in a Hunting Country.

The bi-centenary of the birth of John Wesley fell this week, for he was born on the 17th of June, 1703. It will not be necessary in his case, as in that of the more graceless Pepys, to found a society to cultivate his memory, for he founded his society for himself, and it still flourishes through the length and the breadth of the land, and indeed has spread into all lands where mission work is to be done. As it is hard to picture FitzGerald at an Omar Khayyam Club meeting, so controversial critics have contended that Wesley was never a Wesleyan; but that is a question which is beyond the province of mere literary discussion. Literature, however, claims the Journal; and a new accessible edition of the whole work would be no bad fruit of the celebration. The occasion has already called forth condensed editions.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being sweetened in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE
OLIVER TYPEWRITER



COMBINES THE ADVANTAGES OF
Visible Writing
SIMPLICITY
FACILITY
MANIFOLDING
DURABILITY
SPEED

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA
W. H. THORNS & CO., 13, Hornby Row, BOMBAY

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 2/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

Milkmaid
BRAND
Milk

As a guarantee of Quality, see the MILKMAID on every Tin.
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
TRADE MARK

For Constipation and Biliousness
LAXATIVE FRUIT JULIEN PURGATIVE
A nice and safe remedy for ladies and children to act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines. *Fruit Julien* cures habitual constipation, offensive breath and sick-headache.
JULIEN, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS

BETTER THAN COPAIBA
MATICO
GRIMAULT & Co CHEMISTS, PARIS
Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. The Capsules, unlike Copaiba, do not cause eruptions on the skin or produce nausea.
MATICO INJECTION is used in recent
MATICO CAPSULES in the more chronic cases

SAINT-RAPHAËL
TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.
Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anæmia, Debility*** *and* ***Convalescence,*** *to* ***young women, children*** *and the* ***aged.*** *Invaluable in hot climates.*
DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
Each bottle of ***genuine*** VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.
CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*
SPENCER & Co, Sole Agents for *Madras.* — PHILLIPS & Co, Agents in *Bombay.*
PREPARED BY: CLÉMENT & Co, *Valence* (Drôme, France).

BISHOP'S
GOUT VARALETTES

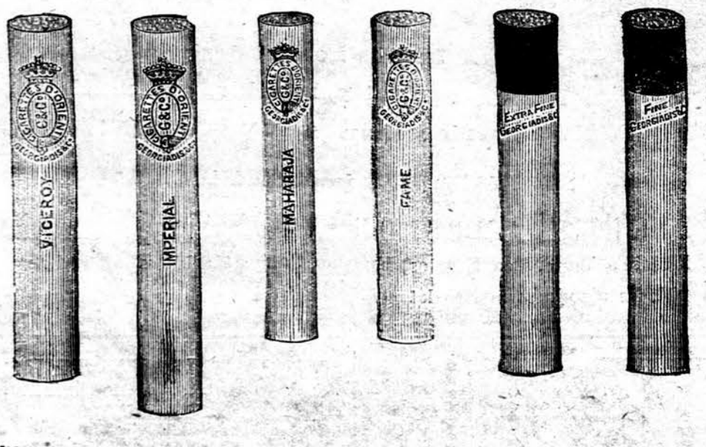
are the best remedy for, and most certain preventatives of gout, rheumatic gout, suppressed gout, renal calculi of uric acid, irritable bladder caused by acid urine, acidity, heartburn, and intestinal and liver disorders. They not only prevent the outward manifestation of the disease, but cure by going direct to the seat of the mischief and removing the exciting cause. They dissolve uric acid in all forms, hence their power.

As soon as one of the VARALETTES is dropped into water, or whisky and water, aerated water, or other liquid, it dissolves completely with brisk effervescence in a few moments.

BISHOP'S LITHIA VARALETTES
are not ordinary Effervescent Citrate of Lithia Tablets, but a special combination of Lithia Salts made only by us, and far more effective than any other preparation for the cure of Gouty Affections.

BISHOP'S LITHIA VARALETTES
are therefore recommended on the grounds of convenience, portability, pleasantness and efficacy. Take care, however, that the label bears the name of ALFRED BISHOP, inventor of all effervescent preparations, and accept no imitations or substitutes however plausibly recommended.

GEORGIADIS & CO'S CIGARETTES
ARE THE FRESHEST AND THEREFORE THE BEST.



Per 100	Rs. 4/0	Rs. 3/0	Rs. 2/0	Re. 1/0	Rs. 3/0	Rs. 2/0

All the above Brands are guaranteed to be manufactured daily in Bombay from freshly cut Turkish Tobacco. Special Terms to Clubs, Messes and the Trade.

V. FUCILE & Co.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers the every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of in speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.
Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.
Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.
Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?
Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. C. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co.'s CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturer, Dr. H. L Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE. JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reginimal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD
GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1889.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON" They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.
The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 2, 1875.
MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY,
GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members
Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labeles are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

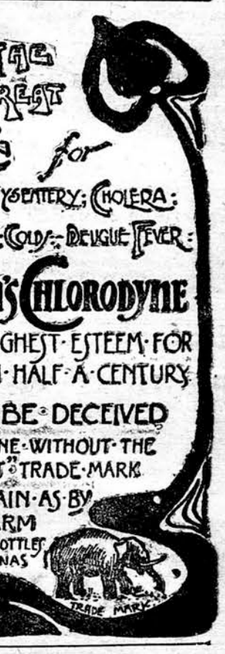
No Stable is complete without
ELLIMAN'S
FOR HORSES, CATTLE, SLOUGH, ENGLAND
SOLD EVERYWHERE
EMBROCATION

NOTICE
THE ELLIMAN FIRST AID BOOK.
HORSES, DOGS, BIRDS, CATTLE.

170 Pages Illustrated.
Sent for 1/- in stamps, or upon receipt of the label from a bottle of 2s., 2s. 6d., or 3s. 6d.
Elliman's Royal Embrocation.
Address: ELLIMAN, SONS & Co., Slough, England.

RUBBING EASES PAIN.
By instinct the hand flies to the part hurt, but to eliminate Aches and Pains a safe stimulating medium or lubricant is necessary, and its physical condition should facilitate the process of rubbing. Such is
ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION.
Elliman's for Rheumatism, Lumbago,
Elliman's ,, Sprains, Bruises,
Elliman's ,, Fresh Cuts,
Elliman's ,, Sore Throat from Cold,
Elliman's ,, Cold at the Chest,
Elliman's ,, Neuralgia from Cold,
Elliman's ,, Chilblains before Broken,
Elliman's ,, Corns when Painful,
Elliman's ,, Cramp, Stiffness,
Elliman's ,, Soreness of the Limbs after Cycling, Football, Rowing, &c.
Bottles, 8½d., 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s.
Elliman, Sons & Co., Slough, England.

THE GREAT CURE for
DIARRHŒA; DYSENTERY; CHOLERA; NEURALGIA; AGUE; COLD; DELUGE FEVER;
FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE
HELD IN HIGHEST ESTEEM FOR MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY
DON'T BE DECEIVED
NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE "ELEPHANT" TRADE MARK
EASES PAIN AS BY A CHARM
SOLD IN BOTTLES AT 12 ANNAS



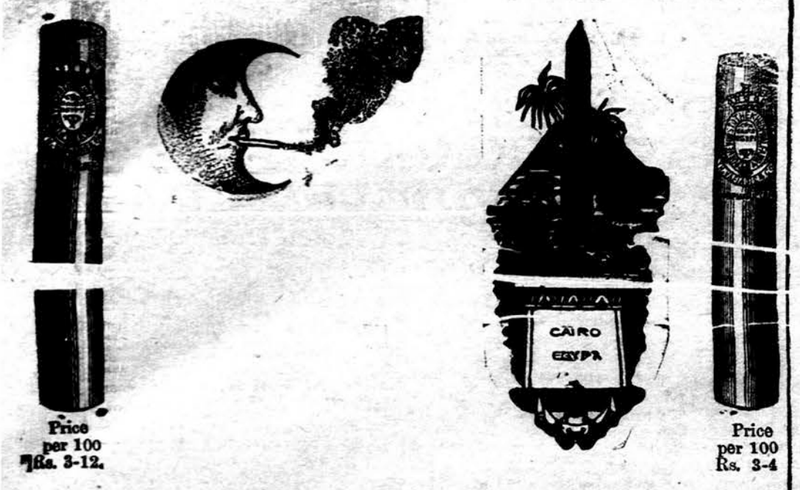
BIG G TRADE MARK
CURES MEN & WOMEN
BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and Inflammation, Irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS.
Circular mailed on request.
MANUFACTURED BY
The Evans Chemical Co.
CINCINNATI, O.
U. S. A.

ST. JACOBS OIL
Has cured promptly and permanently
RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
BACKACHE,
SCIATICA—
pronounced incurable. Also the worst forms of SPRAINS, BRUISES.
CONQUERS PAIN.
PRICE 1/1½ and 2/6.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

THE ACME OF EGYPTIAN PRODUCTION

BY THEODORO VAFIADIS & CO.



Price per 100 Rs. 3-12.

Price per 100 Rs. 3-4

BEING most luxurious and reliable have gained the highest reputation throughout the World, the more so because they are manufactured to perfection which cannot be surpassed by imitators.

Guaranteed Fresh Consignments by P. and O.'s Mail.

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY, CAIRO (EGYPT).

BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON, AND LONDON.

Agents: In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.

Local Depot:—20, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INTERNATIONAL GRAMOPHONE DEPOT.

COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE AGENCY.

BETTINI'S MICRO-PHONOGRAPH AGENCY.

EDISON'S PHONOGRAPH AGENCY.
PHONOGRAPHS! GRAPHOPHONES!! GRAMOPHONES!!!
BETTINI'S MICRO-ATTACHMENTS.
RECORDS! BLANKS!! NEEDLES!!!
All at American Factory Prices.
LARGEST STOCK OF ENGLISH, BENGALEE, AND HINDUSTANI RECORDS.
Write for Manufacturer's catalogues.
170, DHURRUMTOLLA Street, CALCUTTA.

BY APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

D. M. DUKLE & Co.,
PHOTO DEALERS.
5, Hummum Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.
This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states—"TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

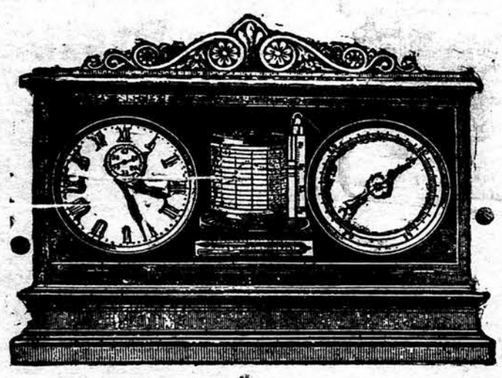
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURERS*—

J. T. Davenport, Limited, London.

BAROGRAPH
OR
SELF RECORDING ANEROID BAROMETER.



THIS instrument is designed to show the various fluctuations which may have taken place in the Barometer in the interval between any stated hours of observation. It consists of an Aneroid Barometer and an eight-day clock, each with eight-inch dials between which is placed a vertical cylinder four inches in diameter, having a paper attached to it ruled to coincide with the Barometer scale, and divided vertically into seven principal and seven minor divisions, indicated by darker and lighter lines. The darker lines represent the noon, and the lighter lines the midnight of each twenty-four hours. The paper thus lasts one week, the cylinder turning on its axis once in that time. Near the paper an even-pointed pencil guided by a metal rod is moved up and down as the action takes place in the Aneroid, and at every hour the pencil is made to mark the paper by simple mechanism connected with the clock. A system of levers in connection with the clock produces a smart tap or blow on the Aneroid movement three times in every hour to overcome any slight friction, and insure a due response to the pulsations of the vacuum chamber.

By this means a black dotted curved line is produced, showing at a glance the height of the Barometer—whether it is falling or rising—for how long it has been doing so, and at what rate the change is taking place whether at the rate of one-tenth per hour, or one-tenth in twenty-four hours, facts which can only be obtained by very frequent and regular observations from an ordinary Barometer, but which are nevertheless essential to a trustworthy "weather forecast."

The instrument has the advantage of freedom from complication, and is designed especially to suit the general public; it is handsome in appearance, and not easily put out of order, being admirably adapted for public libraries, the reading-rooms of clubs, &c., as well as for use by meteorological observers generally.

ANEROID BAROMETERS.

The Aneroid is an excellent weather glass and can be relied on sufficiently as it is sensitive and quick in showing the variation of atmospheric pressure which is preferable to the grudging admission of change to be expected from most Mercurial Barometers. Besides an Aneroid Barometer can be carried about anywhere in Camp, by train, or on a bullock cart; the movement will not injure it.

Barometers in solid oak frame, open dial, best movements in a variety of designs.

From Rs. 15-8 to Rs. 90.

	Rs.	a.
HALL BAROMETER, in Fancy Bronze and Mahogany case, entire diameter 13-in., and 6-in. dial	24	0
HALL BAROMETER, in plain Oak case, entire diameter 8 ins., and 6-in. dial...	25	0
HALL BAROMETER, in fancy Oak case, entire diameter 11 ins., and 8-in. dial, will open and be dial ...	30	0
TABLE BAROMETER, metal gilt and nickel case, 3-in. dial	30	0
HALL BAROMETER, fancy carved Mahogany case, entire diameter 10 ins. and 6-in. metal dial	32	0
HALL BAROMETER, metal case entire diameter 6½ ins. and 5-in. dial...	35	0
HALL BAROMETER, fancy carved Mahogany, entire diameter 11 ins., and 8-in. dial	38	0
HALL BAROMETER, plain Oak case, entire diameter 11 ins., and 6½ in. dial	40	0
HALL BAROMETER, metal case, entire diameter 18 ins. and 3¼ in. dial	75	0
HALL BAROMETER, nickel case, entire diameter 10 ins., and 9-in. dial	90	0

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

LAMPS! LAMPS! LAMP!

R. DITMAR, BOMBAY.

LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED

STORM AND PUNKAHPROOF

HANGING LAMPS,

WALL LAMPS,

TABLE LAMPS,

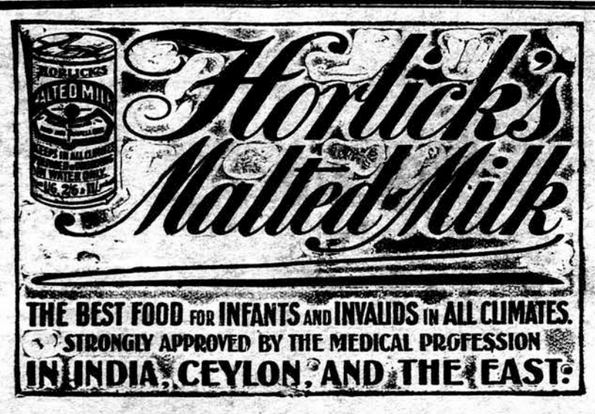
CANDLESTICKS AND

ALL KINDS OF LANTERNS.

In the newest designs, guaranteed perfectly reliable, and much superior than "ANY OTHER LAMPS" imported to India

ELECTRIC LIGHT LAMPS ON VIEW!

Electro-plated Household Articles, Majolica Ware, Tea Kettles, Russian Coffee Machines and Glass Vases also kept in Stock!



Horlick's Malted Milk

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.
STRONGLY APPROVED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION
IN INDIA, CEYLON, AND THE EAST.

MINERAL WATERS.

TRADE REQUISITES.

LARGE STOCK of Codd's patent glass ball Bottles, Soluble Fruit Essences, Oils and Colourings from well known English manufacturers. Sulphuric Acid and other acids.

REFINED

SACCHARIN

and every article connected with Aerated water factory; also machinery with their parts can be had at moderate price from

CURRIMBHOY JALLALBHOY & Co.
General Merchants and Commission Agents
No. 104, Bhoosari Mohalla, BOMBAY.

HELP FOR THE HELPLESS.

To-day there are thousands of helpless, crippled, bedridden rheumatics looking out with feverish anxiety for a cure for their sufferings. They have been disappointed so many times that another trial seems almost useless. In **Little's Oriental Balm** has been discovered a true cure for rheumatism. It has cured cases that were supposed to be helpless and beyond the range of medicine.

Mr. N. Bell, Weedport, N. Y., says:—"For 10 years I suffered from Rheumatism, at times so severe that I could neither walk nor lie down. I used Little's Oriental Balm and it cured me completely notwithstanding that my case was chronic and baffled the skill of the best physicians." Sold at 1s. 6d. per box. Of all chemists.

FLATULENCY

Those griping pains in the stomach with flatulency have ceased after I began to take Nature's Herbal Extract. All dyspeptic symptoms have disappeared. I feel better, look better and can relish my food. A. ELGER, Manchester, N. Y.

Sold at as12 per bottle. Of all chemists.

M. SHROFF & Co.
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Dealers in Phonographs Harmoniums, Cycles, &c. Apply for price list.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Offices at 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Offices, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill, E. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, LONDON, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. ERRINGTON & Co., 66, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Rue Vivienne.—BOMBAY: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.